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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ESTABLISHED 1887

No. 31,742

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 20

ZURICH, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1985

## Reagan's Vision of 'Star Wars' Is Reshaping Nuclear Doctrine

By Leslie H. Gelb New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -- President Ronald Reagan's vision of defensive systems to render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" is moving strategic thinking and nuclear competition toward a new

Mr. Reagan's vision has done nothing less than to assault the core of nuclear philosophy, namely deterrence based on the threat of re-taliation. He and his senior aides are saving that the 40 years of nuclear peace built on that threat cannot last and is, in any event, im-

Most experts say they think that perhaps decades of research will be required before they know with confidence whether the vision can be translated into workable tech-

Yet proponents and critics alike are well aware that the vision itself, along with accelerated research programs and the attending debates, is shaking the foundations of U.S. military policy — strategic doctrine, the shape of military spending, alliance relations and arms control.

National attention is focusing more and more sharply on the plan as the two superpowers prepare to ume arms talks in Geneva on Tuesday, as current research and testing proceeds apace, as congres-sional debate gets under way on proposed spending for such re-

Weapons in Space

The 'Star Wars' search and more and more techni-

cal and doctrinal questions emerge. The president's ideal is a defensive system that saves lives. But the reality could be new and more powerful offensive and defensive capacities that could be used for a decisive nuclear first strike. Thus, the debate centers on how far the reality is from the ideal: Is the president's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, more popularly known as "star wars," well con-

## Allies Appear to Temper Criticism of U.S. System

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

PARIS — For a long time, the leading allies of the United States looked at President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative with reluctance, skepticism, and confusion. It was called infeasible, or a new round in the arms race, or another case of throwing technology at a problem when political ingenuity fails.

But with Tuesday's start of U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva - an important time for allied solidarity - a less critical attitude toward the space-based defense system seems

to be emerging. The mocking talk of Washingreplaced in Europe by discussions -of the shared technology and industrial development to come out

of research on the defense system. The British, French and West German positions on the initiative known as "star wars" are increasingly similar. The allies worry about the chance that the proposed

<sup>63</sup>Caramanlis

defense system could violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, about the plan's potentially negative effect on conventional defense in Europe, and its effects on U.S. relahios both with the allies and

with the Soviet Union. But without committing themselves to the more difficult matters of testing and deployment, the three countries have come, more or less, to accept the research phase of the missile defense program.

The support is explicit from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who reiterated it in Washington last month in a speech to a joint meeting of Congress.

The research program is neces-sary "if we are to maintain deterrence," she said. "Indeed, I hope volnerability, going back to Mr. that our own scientists will share in

> West Germany has also voiced his support, although in somewhat nore qualified terms. Speaking in a Munich seminar on defense issues last month, Mr.

Kohl said the program "demands (Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

enhance deterrence, or is it more likely to lead to an ever more pre-

For the next five years, planned spending is about \$30 billion out of more than \$1 trillion in military budgets. If the program gathers momentum thereafter, it could become a dominant element of that

budget.
Publicly, U.S. allies are supporting research. Privately, they continue to express the deepest fears that the program will bring a space arms race that will reduce or eliminate the links between U.S. security and

their own.
Administration officials assert that the Strategic Defense Initiative brought the Soviet Union back to arms talks and will lead to real reductions in offensive arms. But Soviet leaders insist they will make no such reductions until the program is reined in.

And Mr. Reagan said in a recent interview that he would not limit his initiative, even if Moscow agreed to deep reductions in missiles and even if all nuclear forces were eliminated. Administration officials also say he has put aside his earlier offer to share defensive echnologies with Moscow.

Publicly, the administration says the Soviet Union already has the jump in missile defense, both in a deployed anti-ballistic missile sys-tem and in development of new technologies. Indeed, no one disputes that the Russians have a small ABM system around Moscow and that the United States has not deployed a system. Privately, however, the weight of opinion in the administration is that hard U.S. knowledge of Soviet research in this area is negligible and that the United States leads in most if not all areas of research.

All of the agonizing decisions and judgments that will have to be made in years to come on develop-ing and deploying a panoply of the most futuristic technologies will have to be done without ever testing them against a full-scale attack. And to fulfill their goal, as former Defense Secretary Harold S. Brown has written, they will have to work perfectly "the first time."

The unanswered questions now seem legion. Has the momentum Reagan's announcement of the this research. The United States for the proposed program already plan two years ago, is receding must not fall behind the work being made it unstoppable? What, in fact, is the Soviet technical ability? Can Chancellor Helmut Kohl of it ultimately be made to work? Can these defensive abilities also be used as potent offensive weapons?

What is perhaps most striking about a series of recent interviews with officials throughout the administration is that hard questions

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)





Officials examine the wreckage of one of the vehicles destroyed in the car bombing near the Israeli-Lebanon border, top, and the crater the explosion made. The chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy is at right; Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, is opposite him, in long coat. Military censors blacked out the face of the man near Mr. Rabin.

## **Explosion Kills** 9 Israeli Soldiers In Convoy Near Lebanon Border

BEIRUT - A car laden with aplosives was driven into an Israeli convoy at the Lebanese-Israeli border Sunday and blown up in what was said to be retaliation for the explosion Friday near a West Beirut mosque that killed 75 people. Military sources in Israel said nine Israeli soldiers were killed and 11 were wounded.

Lebanon's state radio put casualties at 12 Israelis dead and 20 in-

An anonymous caller to a leftist Lebanese radio station, Voice of Arab Lebanon, about an hour after the explosion said the car bomb was driven by a member of the Lebanese "National Resistance" in retaliation for the Beirut car bomb-

Lebanese officials and Shiite Moslem leaders have blamed Israel for the Beinst bombing. The Israelis have denied the charge.

The Christian-owned Voice of ebanon said the incident occurred about 3 P.M. near the Lebanese town of Khiam, just north of the Israeli border town of Metullah. It said the driver of the car was killed instantly. The Israeli Army scaled off the area immediately, the report

It was the worst attack on Isra-

pitched tents for the night, The town is one of 30 Iraq has threat-

will of Iranians to continue the war.

The authorities imposed a one-

day, round-the-clock curiew

Thursday, causing residents to

On Thursday alone, shells

crashed into the city for more than

11 hours, sometimes landing at the

huddle in basements and shelters.

el's occupation force in southern Lebanon since Nov. 4, 1983, when 28 Israeli servicemen and 35 Lebanese and Palestinians were killed

gate between Israel and Lebanon at the same place where two Israeli soldiers were killed in an explosion on Feb. 10, the military command in Tel Aviv said.

Military sources said Israeli troops were "relatively relaxed" in the area, which they regarded as "safe" compared with the area farther north where they are the targets to almost daily attacks from Shiite Moslem guerrillas.

Lebanon's minister for southern Lebanon, Nabih Berri, said on Feb. 6 that his Shiite Amal militia had 48 suicide drivers ready to attack Israel's estimated 10,000 troops in southern Lebanon.

Aina Belsky, manager of Metullah's Arazim Hotel, near the explosion site, said in a telephone interview, "The explosion was terrifying. There was a giant fire and then black smoke shot up."

Prime Minister Shimon Peres was quoted as telling a meeting in B'rith: "We had a very bad day today. Nine of our soldiers were killed."

The Lebanese state-run radio quoted police and other sources as saying that a Mercedes-Benz car with one occupant drove into the Israeli convoy on the Tal el-Enhass road about 100 yards (90 meters) from the border gate.

It said the car hit a truck carrying Israeli soldiers, and the explosion set fire to a number of Israeli vehi-

Machine-gun fire could be heard as the surviving Israelis reacted to jured, residents told state radio.

Seven Israeli soldiers, all with Even as they dragged their children from the rubble, mothers and fasevere burns, were brought to Rambam Hospital in the northern Israethers shouted "War, war until vicli port city of Haifa, according to tory," Khomeini said, according to Dr. Ben Ishai, a hospital spokesman. Four others were hospitalized in Safed Hospital, about 18 miles Basra, Iraq's main port until the (30 kilometers) south of Merullah, said the hospital's director. Dr. Gulf war with Iran broke out in Gideon Marmor. One was in criti-September 1980, is now hardened by battle, a Reuter correspondent cal condition, one was in serious condition and two had less serious reported from the southern Iraqi

injuries, he said. Both Sunday's explosion and the Feb. 10 attack occurred on territory controlled by a pro-Israeli Christian militia before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. Israeli soldiers have not been killed

that close to the border since 1981. The caller representing the resistance front referred to Mr. Peres and said, "We shall reply to his use of the iron fist against our people with the victorious and faithful fist of the Husseiniya" or Shifite reli-

Another banner carried by youths read: "America: the greatest Satan;

The Fed disclosed recent in-

■ A \$500-million loan to East Germany has been signed by Western banks. Page 15.

Iraq appears to have switched from night raids to daylight attacks to catch residents after they return Revolutionary and spiritual

Isfahan, about 260 miles (420 kilometers) east of the Iraqi border, to work in urban centers. esque cities, famed for its mosques, - leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Kho- the attack. Helicopters were used to bazzar and fine carpets. It is also an meini said Saturday that Iraqi at- quickly remove the dead and intacks would have no effect on the

ened to attack.

Tehran Radio.

■ Başra Battle Scene

as denying that an Iraqi warplane outside the city before dark and

is one of the country's most pictursteel-manufacturing complex. Abadan, only a few miles from Iraq and a bustling oil refinery cen-

The Iranian news agency said

traci planes hit two areas of Isfa-

han with rockets, wounding at least

was shot down over Iran.]

15 persons.

ter before the war, was bombed three times Sunday by Iraqi planes, destroying many buildings and starting fires, the Iranian agency reported. The Iraqis also pounded the city with artillery, it added.

Residents reached by telephone in towns in southern fran within range of Iraq's surface-to-surface missiles and its bombers said houses were emptied by nightfall. Khorramabad, 135 miles from

the Iraqi border, was described as a

[Iraq said its warplanes hit a naval target in the Gulf, a term usually used to mean a ship, but made no

Tehran Radio said that two Iradi aircraft were intercepted over westem Iran and one of them was shot

The highest death toll was in Marivan, in Iran's northwestern province of Kurdistan, where 80 An Iraqi attack on the Iranian

#### about 40, led to a partial ceasefire, negotiated by the United Nations, that banned attacks on civilian centers. The new attacks shattered that

IRAN

mention of attacks on Iranian towns. The Iraqi news agency,

heavy damage and casualties on Iraqi installations in Margasur, a small Kurdish town near the Irani-an, Iraqi and Turkish borders, and

town of Banch last June killing however, quoted a military source of Ahwaz said many people moved

Iran Reports Iraqi Raid on 2d-Largest City

ghost town at night. Iran says that 120 people died in a missile attack on the town Saturday. Residents of the steel and oil city

rate of one every 20 seconds.

## INSIDE

III The New Yorker magazine will be sold to the Newhouse chain of publications. Page 3.

■ The toxic waste problem is more serious than Washington has estimated, two agencies have concluded.

■ Cambodian refugees are setthing into a new limbo at the That border. Page 7

BUSINESS/FINANCE

tervention in the foreign-exchange markets.

Personal Investing

■ One popular bond with investors does not earn coupon inter-

gious school, referring to the Shiites' preparedness for martyrdom. Anti-Israeli and anti-American sentiment ran high in Beirut's crowded Shiite shims over the weekend. A banner saying "Made in USA" was draped across the collapsed wall of one of the buildings hit by the explosion Friday.

Israel: Enemy of God." On Friday, U.S. officials said the aircraft carrier Eisenhower left the Mediterranean island of Majorca to be in position to evacuate Americans from Lebanon.

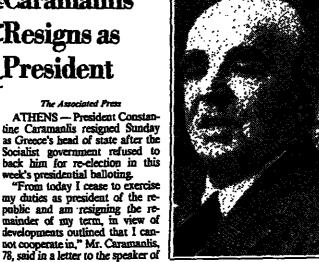
The worst suicide bombings in Lebanon occurred Oct. 23, 1983, when 241 U.S. troops were killed in an attack on the U.S. peacekeeping mission, then in Beirut, and 58 French soldiers were killed at the French military installation in Bei-(AP, WP, UPI)

#### Resigns as President Positions | ATHENS - President Constan tine Caramanlis resigned Sunday as Greece's head of state after the Socialist government refused to back him for re-election in this week's presidential balloting.

"From today I cease to exercise my duties as president of the republic and am resigning the remainder of my term, in view of developments outlined that I cannot cooperate in," Mr. Caramanlis,

In a decision that took the counry by surprise, Prime Minister An-· Ireas Papandreon's governing Pan-iellenic Socialist Movement vithheld support for the conservaive president and chose a political newcomer to run for head of state. Vir. Papandreou had earlier said hat he personally favored Mr. Carunaulis's re-election.

During a one-hour meeting Sat- the left. urday, the central committee of Mr. Papandreou's party also voted o push through Parliament a series s constitutional amendments to turtail the president's executive auhority, opening the way for the



Constantine Caramanlis

prime minister to assume more

The Socialists' 140-member central committee voted manimously Saturday in favor of backing Christos Sartzetakis, 56, a Supreme Court judge, for the presidency. The action was seen as a step to

Under the constitution, the speaker, Yiannis Alevras, a Socialist deputy, succeeds Mr. Caramanhis and becomes interim president. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

national Herald Tribune PARIS — France's governing Socialist Party ran far behind conservative political parties in nation-wide local elections Sunday. Initial computer projections showed con-servative parties winning nearly 60

the Socialists to victory in presidential and parliamentary elections in

The vote, while strongly influenced by local issues in some constituencies, was widely seen as a test of the popularity of national political parties. Half of France's local districts were up for re-elec-

## French Right Takes Lead in **Local Voting** By Joseph Fitchett

percent of the vote. The outcome of the vote, which is the last major ballot before national parliamentary elections next year, confirmed the rightist swing in polls and local elections since President François Mitterrand led

Leaders of the Socialist Party, faced with forecasts of heavy losses, said in advance that they expected the elections to be in part a protest vote against their ecoomic ansterity policies. By next Internal Revenue Service and Italian tax authorities as part of an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Italy Arrests a U.S. Tax Consultant agreement that went into effect on "many people, including very important people."

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

TEHRAN - Iraqi planes at-

tacked Isfahan, Iran's second larg-

est city, on Sunday in their deepest

air raid into Iran since the two

countries resumed attacking each

other's towns and cities last Mon-

day, official Iranian government

Radio Tehran and the Iranian

national news agency said that is-

Persia, was one of eight Iranian

cities or towns bombed by Iraqi

planes or hit by long-range mis-

The Iranian agency said the

Iran also said its aircraft inflicted

death toll from the Iraqi attacks

Sunday was at least 130, bringing the total since last Monday to 525.

also attacked Maydan in Iraq.

people were reported killed.

media reported.

ROME - Italian officials have arrested a U.S. lawyer for fraud and tax evasion in a case that American and Italian officials say could have wide repercussions.

Robert Kobel, a spokesman for the foreign operations division of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, said in a telephone interview that the case would make the point that Americans overseas were liable to U.S. income taxes. In addition, he said that promi-

nent people were involved. "Ît's going to blossom forth in a much wider way," he said. The case is also significant, Italian and American officials said, because it marked a new level of cooperation between the U.S.

cialties included tax advice to Americans living in Italy. His clients have included many American journalists living in Rome.

Mr. Kobel, while affirming that some of those under investigation were U.S. journalists, declined to say whether U.S. government offi-

Colonel Osvaldo Cocuzza, an official of the Italian tax and customs police, said the investigation was continuing and that it involved

The man arrested Friday, Richin all, more than 150 taxpayer ard Heller, is a lawyer whose spefiles were being investigated here, though apparently many of these taxpayers are not themselves under

suspicion, according to officials.

Judge Santa Croce said that one Judge Giorgio Santa Croce said of the things officials were trying to Mr. Heller had been arrested on determine was whether taxpayers charges of fraud that involved, whom Mr. Heller represented were among other things, the creation of involved in his alleged tax evasion dummy companies designed as schemes; and if they were, whether "fiscal havens" to foster tax evathe clients willingly cooperated with schemes they knew were ille-

embezzlement, forgery and diversion of funds, U.S. officials said. Mr. Heller was well-known in cials in Rome were also under insegments of the U.S. expatriate emunity as a lawyer who made out tax forms destined for both the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and

Allegations in the case include

## Caribou Loses to Quiche in a Canadian Backwater

By Christopher S. Wren

YELLOWKNIFE, Northwest Territories -It's enough to make a grizzled prospector choke on his caribon steak. They're peddling cappuc-

Base Cafe.

There is a health food store in Yellowknife, too, and visiting ballet at a performing arts center that opened last year. The Trapline Bar took down the snowshoes and animal traps from its walls and hired a rock music band.

sourdoughs do not eat quiche, it is probably because they cannot afford it. Quiche with a tossed salad on the side goes for about \$5 at the Yellowknife Inn There's alfalfa sprouts all over the place," ment officials.

origins in 1934, when gold was discovered near on the logic that the Northwest Territories,

the Great Slave Lake. In those boom-town days, the old Stopes Hotel served booze in abundance easily from within to slake the thirst of males only. The Rex Cafe kilometers) away.

cino and bagels to customers down at the Float Even after the Yellowknife Inn opened, "if you didn't see at least a fight or two a night you were pretty disappointed," said Robert Pilot, a former Mountie who has become deputy minis- people. ter of the territorial Executive Council. "It was a pretty rough place."

Yellowknife's film society serves wine and cheese at its screenings of foreign movies. And if a local song to limm Yellowknife as a place where "the gold is paved with streets." But the Stopes Hotel and Rex Cafe are long gone and the Yellowknife Inn accepts credit cards from a classier clientele of businessmen and govern-

Residents say Yellowknife's decline into ur-

slightly larger than India, could be run more easily from within than from 3,022 miles (4,900

sold bootleg liquor on its second floor and ran a monstop poker game that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police tried to raid at least once a year.

Indicately, a way, "Back in the 1950s and early 1960s, it was your typical friendly mining community," said Mounted Police tried to raid at least once a year. result of the government moving up here, it's changed from a mining community to more of a cosmopolitan center, with an influx of 3,000

> Since the civil servants descended on Yellow knife, the population has grown to about 12,000, land prices have soared and the housing vacancy rate has dwindled to zero: New arrivals often double up, live in trailers

> or even house-sit for residents on vacation. The climate has stopped Yellowknife from growing too soft. It hit 40 below zero centigrade minus 40 Fahrenheit) the other day, still warmer than the stretch of 60 below five years ago.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Pedestrians do not always wait for the light to change when crossing the street in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.



said Janet Thorson, the editor of a weekly newspaper called News North. Yellowknife has come a long way from its torial government was moved here from Ottawa

banism began in 1967. That was when the terri-

Yellowknifers, meaning everyone who knows better than to wear leather shoes instead of

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Paris .

## In Geneva, Both Sides Pledge To Seek an End to Arms Race

GENEVA — The Soviet Union's arms control negotiators arrived in Geneva on Sunday and pledged to work for a fair deal in new talks with the United States on curbing space and nuclear weapons.

The U.S. delegation, led by Max M. Kampelman, arrived Saturday. A special Tu-154 airliner brought the Soviet delegation chief, Viktor P. Karpov, and the two other main negotiators, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky and Alexei A. Obukhov, from Moscow two days before the

talks are to open.
At the airport, Mr. Karpov said he had a mandate from the Kremlin "to negotiate in a businesslike and constructive manner, seeking

"In doing so," he added, "this delegation will be consistently guided by the principle of equality and equal security.

Mr. Karpov said the framework for the talks, linking space weapons to nuclear arms, "affords an opportunity for productive work and reaching solutions aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending [arms competition] on

[The Soviet government newspa-per Izvestia criticized Sunday the U.S. approach, The New York Times reported from Moscow.

[The Soviet paper said that Washington's maneuvering" showed that it "clearly aims to poison the atmosphere around negotiations." It said the Reagan admin-

push Congress to approve a high military budget, including funds for space-weapons research.] dium-range nuclear forces in En-rope — both of which the Soviet Union broke off in 1983 — the two sides are to begin new discussions of space and defensive weapons. Mr. Kvitsinsky will handle space

weapons in the talks and Mr. Obukhov will be responsible for medium-range nuclear weapons. Mr. Karpov will head the talks on strategic, or long-range, weapons.
About 100 Soviet officials accompanied the negotiators to Ge-

Mr. Kampelman, an ardent ad-

vocate of the space-based defense

program popularly known as "star wars," is the chief negotiator in the

working group that will deal with space and defensive weapons.

American officials in Geneva

said they expected the first meeting to take place in a villa at the large.

well-guarded Soviet diplomatic

compound, with subsequent meet-

ings to alternate between the Soviet

quarters and the offices of the U.S.

arms control delegation on the Av-

The officials predicted that the

first round of talks would last

about a month, and would consist of presenting, defending and prob-ing both sides' opening positions. Mr. Kampelman promised "to

listen positively and patiently" to the Soviet proposals and "to thor-

oughly and responsibly explore all

avenues" that would lead to peace.

month by the Soviet foreign minis-

ter, Andrei A. Gromyko, that "the

complete elimination of nuclear

weapons should become the high-est goal of all states in the world."

Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, said

ate tradeoffs in offensive weapons.

The Soviet Union has insisted

that an agreement reducing arse-

The signals given off in the next

few months may influence the way

Congress treats Mr. Reagan's military budget, especially provisions for the MX missile, which the presi-

dent has made a test of congressio-

billion for 21 missiles, and later this

year on an additional \$4 billion to

The Russians, in turn, will be

looking for clues that may influ-

ence their next five-year weapons

plan, which is expected to be pre-

foreign policy studies at the Brook-

ings Institution in Washington, said last week: "To have a plan,

they must have assumptions - are

Officials in Geneva said much of

■ Moscow Blocks Peace Raily

Five members of an unofficial

Soviet peace group were detained

Saturday and prevented from dem-onstrating near the officially sanc-tioned peace committee's Moscow

headquarters, group members told The Associated Press in Moscow.

produce 48 more MXs.

sented in the fall.

hased on defense.

ous matter to both sides.

He quoted a statement last

enue de la Paix.

Earlier, Bill Keller of The New York Times reported from Geneva: Mr. Kampelman, upon his arrival Saturday, portrayed the talks as a first step toward abolishing nu-

We are ready to build a bridge to a global environment of greater stability through the taming, and then the elimination, of nuclear weapons," he said.

But he acknowledged that "our differences on the issues of nuclear arms are deep and deeply held." "It would be folly to expect them to be bridged overnight," he said.

As Mr. Kampelman read a brief statement, he was flanked by former Senator John G. Tower, the negotiator on strategic arms, and Maynard W. Glitman, the negotiator on medium-range weapons. All three men are new to their jobs.

Two U.S. government jets brought an official party of 90 people to Geneva for the arms talks. The unusually large contingent reflected the complexity of the talks. Besides resuming discussions on istration wanted to use the talks to strategic nuclear weapons and me-

## Reagan, in New Push for MX, Links Talks' Success to Missile

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan, speaking on his weekly radio program, has stepped up his effort to win support for the MX missile, linking the success of the Geneva arms talks in large measure to the congressional votes this month on the weapons program.

"If the Congress acts responsibly our negotiators will have a chance to succeed," Mr. Reagan said Saturday as the American arms delegation arrived in Geneva for the talks with the Soviet Union, which begin Tuesday

He added: "But if we don't have the courage to modernize our landbased strategic missile systems, the Soviets will have little reason to negotiate meaningful reductions,

and why should they? "We would be signaling to them that they can gain more through propaganda and stonewalling than through serious negotiations," Mr.

He said the missiles protecting the United States were so old that in Minuteman missile silos.

curtailing its space-related military The president's comments were plainly designed to increase pres-Although no one predicts that the first round of talks will go much sure on the House and Senate to endorse the administration's request to release \$1.5 billion to probeyond an airing of differences, the duce 21 MX missiles. tone of the first meetings is a seri-

the vote was too close to predict.

and wasteful weapon. "Even if the MX were to be used as a bargaining chip, it wouldn't be a very good one," Mr. Hart said. "Current plans would place the MX in existing missile silos, which

The administration hopes eventually to put about 100 MX missiles

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and space weapons, the American delegates were not free to negotiate restrictions, but were to try to persuade the Russians to join in the evolution to a superpower balance

nals of offensive weapons would be contingent on the United States's with some new parts."

White House officials said Samrday that the Senate was expected to vote on the MX around March 20-21, and the House was expected to vote the following week. They said In a Democratic response to Mr. Reagan, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado called the MX missile a weak later this month on releasing \$1.5



Viktor P. Karpov, the chief Soviet delegate to the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks, making a statement as he arrived Sunday at the Geneva airport. He is flanked by his two top assistants, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, left, and Alexei A. Obukhov. At far right is an interpreter.

## Rightists Take Large Lead **In French Local Elections**

year, they said, their economic poli-

cies and opposition to the policies of conservatives could bolster their showing in the parliamentary elec-

The French Communist Party. Friday that the president, in 12 pages of instructions, had given his negotiators wide latitude to negotitraditionally holding nearly a fifth of the vote in local elections, appeared to score less than 15 percent Sunday. He said that in the area of defensive

Early projections showed the Socialists getting about 27 percent of the vote. In the last local elections in 1982, they won more than 32

Significantly, about 50 percent of the vote appeared to have been won by an alliance of the two main ry Giscard d'Estaing, together with conservative nonaffiliated local

Theoretically, a similar showing

has surged to national prominence in the last two years on a protest platform with racist undertones,

only three-quarters of the constituencies, a result that confirmed the party's national political impact. The outcome Sunday also con-

firmed the decline in recent years of the Communist Party. The Communists, who have opposed the Socialists since leaving the government last summer, scored about 12 percent, slightly more than in recent polls but less than their tradi-

tional share of the electorate. The voting was the first ballot in a two-stage election. In most dis-tricts no candidate won an absolute majority and run-off ballots will be held March 17.

More than 10,000 candidates stood for 1,950 seats in the firstrightist parties, the neo-Gaullist round vote. The outcome of next Rally for the Republic, led by Jac-Sunday's vote, for which parties ques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, form tactical alliances, will deter-and the Union for French Democ-mine the control of the country's racy, led by former President Valé-administrative areas known as de-

Half of the country's local representatives are elected every three years for six-year terms.

year would enable the opposition parties to govern without having to rely on the far-right party, the National Front, led by Jean-Marie Le tional Front, led by Jean-Marie Le significant political stepping-

For next year's legislative elec-tions, Mr. Mitterrand, who does seemed certain to gain a strong not face re-election until 1988, is local power base. The National considering electoral changes to in-Front took about 8 percent of the troduce a measure of proportional vote while fielding candidates in representation.

#### Opposition Seen Winning Poll In Saarland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BONN — West Germany's opposition Social Democrats vere heading for a surprise victory over the governing center-right coalition in elections Sunday for the Saarland state government, but the coalition appeared to have maintained control in West Berlin, West German television said.

The projections gave the Social Democrats 48.4 percent of the votes in the Saarland against 37.6 percent for Chan-cellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats and 10.4 percent for his Free Democratic partners. The Greens party was taking 2.6 percent of the votes.

The leader of the Social Democrats in the Saarland is Oskar Lafontaine, the mayor of Saarbrücken who supports the removal of West Germany from

NATO's military structure.
The projections showed the
Christian Democrats slipping
6.8 percent from their performance in 1980.

In West Berlin, computer projections showed that the Christian Democrats would win nearly 47 percent of the votes and the Free Democrats 7.3 percent. The Social Democrats' score fell 5.3 points to 33.0 percent and the Greens' rose 3.4 points to 10.6 percent, according to the projections. (Reuters, NYT)

## John D. Steinbruner, a Soviet Caramanlis Resigns as President of Greece affairs expert who is director of

Mr. Caramanlis's five-year term was to expire May 15.

The 300-member Parliament is they in an arms race, or is it going due to meet Friday to elect a new head of state. A candidate must the next week would be given over to the complicated logistics and protocol of deploying three separeceive a two-thirds majority on the first or second ballot, or 60 percent of the vote on the third ballot. No other party has proposed a candi-

rate negotiating groups.

The American team will also spend a good deal of its first week in Europe trying to shore up sup-port on its own side. The three chief negotiators will fly to Brussels on Monday for talks with members of The Socialists control 165 seats in the single-chamber house and will need support from the 12 pro-Soviet Communist deputies and several independents to elect Mr. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and periodic briefings have been arranged for visiting groups of senators and representatives.

Mr. Caramanlis's New Democracy Party, which controls 112 seats in Parliament, is expected to vote against Mr. Sartzetakis.

The Communists said that they welcomed Mr. Sartzetakis's candidacy as "a positive response to the democratic feelings of the Greek people." Analysts predicted that several independents would likely back Mr. Sartzetakis.



Christos Sartzetakis

for a second five-year term. In a statement, he said that he

had been told by leaders of both "big parties," especially the Socialessential to smooth developments in our political life and national Mr. Caramanlis was widely be-

lieved to have restrained the Socialistered to have restrained the Socialists' foreign policy initiatives, including their plans to leave NATO and to close U.S. bases in Greece.

Mr. Caramanlis was prime minister between 1955 and 1963 and between 1974 and 1980. He had

maintained good relations with the Mr. Sartzetakis rose to prominence in 1963 as the magistrate who investigated the death of a leftist politician, Grigorios Lam-brakis, who died in a traffic acci-

country to country, but so do traditions of tax payment or evasion. A U.S. banker said that Italian ac-counting firms often suggest that taxpayers under report their incomes, since the government does not usually expect a full disclosure and may thus overtax a person or company that files a full account-ing of income.

Chadian Leader Starts Tour

Agence France-Presse SARH, Chad — President His sène Habré arrived here Saturday at the start of his first tour of southern Chad since coming to power in June 1982. He invited rebel groups contesting his regime to take part in peace talks.



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## **WORLD BRIEFS**

#### South Africa Bars Bail for 16 Activists

BILLY TOPICS

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) - The South African authorities have said 16 prominent opponents of white minority rule detained last month will not be granted bail before or during their trial, which is expected to last 18

Michael Imber, attorney general of Natal province where the 16 are being held, said Friday he had issued orders under the Internal Security Act, a broad law designed to suppress dissent, barring the detainees from

The 16 are all members of or affiliated with the United Democratic Front, a multiracial alliance that claims a following of 1.5 million people drawn from 600 associated political groups, trade unions, church bodies and local community organizations. The charges against them include

#### Hawke Affirms Alliance With U.S.

CANBERRA, Australia (NYT) - Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia said Sunday that there was no possibility that his government would adopt the anti-nuclear stance that led New Zealand to deny visiting privileges to U.S. warships.

Mr. Hawke said he would resign rather than preside over a government

that opposed either of the two elements he considered indispensable to Australia's alliance with the United States. He said these were port entry and the three military bases in Australia that are run by the two countries. Mr. Hawke said in an interview that his position was based mainly on his reading of Australian public opinion on his nation's security interests. not from a sense of subservience to the United States.

## Vatican Operated at Deficit in 1984

ROME (NYT) — The Vatican announced Saturday that it incurred a deficit last year of 58.4 billion lire (\$27.5 million).

But the government of Vatican City, the independent state occupied by the Vatican, had a surplus of 412 million lire. The figures were released after a three-day meeting of cardinals charged with overseeing the Vatican's finances. The meeting ended on Friday.

It was the first such meeting since July, when the Vatican Bank, known as the Institute for Religious Works, agreed to pay \$241 million against claims of more than \$1.4 billion after the collapse of the Banco Ambrosimo Italy's largest private hank.

siano, Italy's largest private bank.

#### 5 Wounded in Attack in Basque Spain

VITORIA, Spain (AP) — Attackers shot and wounded three policemen and two television technicians Sunday outside a sports arena where a basketball game was in progress, police said.

The policemen had been guarding the mobile van of Spanish state television in Vitoria, capital of the Basque country of northern Spain. It was the third attack in five days in the Basque country. The separatist organization Basque Homeland and Liberty claimed responsibility for the car-bomb killing Thursday of the chief of the Basque regional police near Vitoria, and for a bombing that caused no casualties the previous day in the Spanish Navy's regional headquarters at San Sebastian.

#### U.S. Says 93,000 Farms Deep in Debt

WASHINGTON (AP) — An unreleased Agriculture Department report says 93,000 U.S. farms, holding \$47 billion in debt, are technically insolvent or on the verge of going broke. This is a 45-percent increase

The report by the department's Economic Research Service reiterates data issued several months ago indicating that 386,000 of the 2.3 million U.S. farms, or nearly 18 percent, are likely to be suffering some financial

The figures are in contrast with the number cited last week by President Ronald Reagan when he vetoed legislation intended to provide emergency credit to farmers suffering from declining asset values and insufficient cash flow. He said about 4 percent of farmers needed immediate financial

#### For the Record

The Urnguayan parliament has approved an amnesty for 260 political prisoners jailed by the former military government. Under the amnesty, voted into law Saturday, the first prisoners will be freed early this week, a government spokesman said.

Vice President George Bush arrived Sunday in Geneva after a tour of three nations in Africa that have been hurt by drought, and he called for a global effort to combat the "human tragedy" in Africa. He will address a UN emergency conference on Africa on Monday.

Pakistan's 1973 constitution was revived Sunday by General Moham

med Zia ul-Haq, who suspended it in a military coup eight years ago. In Islamabad, he said, however, that fundamental rights would r suspended while martial law remains in effect.

## Quiche Reaches Yellowknife

insulated boots in winter, often walk about with their mittens dangling from strings like schoolchil-dren. Losing a mitten can mean

frostbite. When the inquiring photogra-pher of the weekly Yellowknifer asked passersby if jaywalkers should be fined, a woman replied that she was not going to freeze her

posterior waiting for the light to turn green if no cars were coming. Cars are plugged into electrical

clustered on Willow Flats, down where the bush pilots take off and land on the lake. The city wants to repovate the lakefront as a tourist attraction, and squatters in the old town have been asked to move off government land. Mayor Sian said that those who

lived there before 1967 could stay on until they died or their shacks, fell down; the others must go.
"Economics is the thing," said
Fran Hurcomb, a photographer

who has fixed up one of the old houses on Willow Flats. "We're not contributing to the economy, they The Yellowknife city government is facing the overhaul of its downtown water pipes, which were laid in hit-or-miss fashion in the 1950s. The water must be heated to

mafrost with a jackhammer to

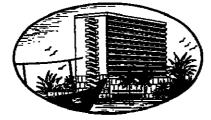
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Mr. Caramanlis, a former prime dent allegedly set up by extreme rightists. The prize-winning film "Z" was based on the case. Mr. Sartzetakis said: "I accept outlets to keep the engines from freezing, or are simply left running. At the Miner's Mess cafeteria, minister and a strong supporter of Greek membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Community, had whose ambiance of uncollected this exceptional honor knowing the coffee cups and cigarette butts evokes the old days, one local griped about his car. "Below 35 degrees, she starts to clunk, clunk, responsibilities and that the presidency is above party politics."

If Parliament fails to elect a presflow, and when a pipe freezes and ident on the third ballot, general elections must follow. chink," he said. "It's those five debursts, repair crews have to cut through 6 feet (1.8 meters) of pergrees that make a difference." In winter, no one bothers to mafrost specify temperatures as being be reach it. **Italy Holds** The roots of Yellowknife can be gize around, but you have to deal found in the log cabins and shacks with reality, too," Mr. Sian said. Consultant (Configured from Page 1)
the Italian tax authorities. His reputation spread both by word of mouth, particularly among journal-ists, and through advertising. Americans living abroad often seek tax advice from lawyers or accounting firms to sort out their obligations to the U.S. and to governments in their bost countries. Not only do laws vary from

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## DRLD BRIEFS

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## **AMERICAN TOPICS**

**Enough After All?** 

Long-term company loyalty can be more of a fault than a virtue, according to a growing consensus in the U.S. business

"The sleepy solid citizen who -stays with the company for 30 years isn't loyal," said Rosabeth Moss Kanter, professor of organizational management at Yale.
"He is simply viewed as having

says the overly loyal employee dislikes taking risks, prefers routine tasks to formulating strategy and follows company policy even when it leads to disaster. The firm cited a toycompany executive who, obeying a pro forma memo urging :- cost-cutting, replaced heavy

International Business Machines Corp. and Hewlett-Packard Co., however, seem to have achieved both employee longevity and independence. IBM provides job security and gener-ous benefits for veteran workers but gives its rewards and promotions to those who innovate and who are conscientious

about customer service.
Similarly, at Hewlett-Packabout Customer service.
Similarly, at Hewlett-Packard, Kim Wisckol, named manlager of office productivity after devising a plan to automate procedures, says: "If you have a good idea, the company wants YOU to try it."

> West Wing Closet Vs. Executive Suite

With all the re-shuffling of the White riouse stant, use to the fourth floor of the Executive Office Building next door. A senior administration official who asked not to be quoted by name, said: "They call that death row over there."

Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff, said half-whimsically from his secure perch next to the Oval Office, "People will kill to get an office in the
West Wing," near the president's working quarters.
"You'll see people working in

closets, tucked back in a corner, rather than taking a huge office with a fireplace in the E.O.B. just so they can say they work in

Notes About People

Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Dirysler Corp., has sent a conaliatory note to Representative Robert T. Matsui of California aying he intended no offense n his speech at a recent meeting of House Democrats. According to those present, Mr. Iacocca said Japan was "putting it to" the United States and its \$37-billion trade surplus was "too big a ripoff, even for a friend." Mr. Matsui, a thirdgeneration Japanese American. said he was satisfied.

Lynda Johnson Robb, 41 wife of the governor of Virginia and daughter of President Lyn-don B. Johnson, recalls taking the late Alice Roosevelt Long worth, renowned for her acerbic wit, on a private tour of the



Lynda Johnson Robb

White House, Pausing in front of a portrait of President William Howard Taft's wife, Helen Herron Taft, looking uncharac-teristically sveite, Mrs. Long-worth remarked: "They must have superimposed her head on somebody else's body."

John Clark Gable, 23, racingdriver son of the film actor, has married Tracy LaRae Yarro, a beautician and daughter of a wealthy California real estate broker. Four months before the younger Gable was born, his father died of a heart attack. His mother, Kay Williams Spreckels Gable, died in 1983.

Leaving Them Speechless

General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, addressing a black-tie andience at the Chevy Chase Club near Washington, quoted what he called the best speech he ever heard, delivered by General Curtis E. LeMay, former chief of the air force.

"I have a speech," General Vessey quoted General LeMay ks saying. "It's a good speech. It was written by a smart lieutenant colonel who works for me, and I read it on the way here. Now I'm going to put it in the library, and you can read it

sey then went on to deliver his own speech, on national defense.

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## New Yorker Magazine to Be Sold to Newhouse Chain

NEW YORK - Directors of The New Yorker magazine, a proudly independent arbiter of good (-ste in fiction, reporting and humor for more than 60 years, have agreed to sell the company to Samuel L Newhouse Jr. for \$142 mil-

The directors amounced Friday that they had voted unanimously to approve the sale to the Newhouse family's company, Advance Publications Inc.

ations inc.

The Newhouse publishing empire includes 26 newspapers, the House & Garden, Vanity Fair, Glamour, Gourmet, Self, GQ, Mademoiselle — as well as Random House, a leading American book publishing company. The New Yorker's directors said

that the Newhouse interests had guaranteed the continued editorial independence of the magazine and that present editors would be re-

But many employees of The New

objected strongly.

approval, and we did not give our

were the views of the editorial staff on every piece. solicited during these negotia-

Shawn's statement was widely shared by many at the meeting and underscored a general belief that the sale was a betrayal of Mr. Shawn, a renowned figure in the New York literary world. Calvin Trillin, a New Yorker

Yorker is as a quirky beast or Rube Goldberg machine, which against

would appall any student of maga-

Among the unusual editorial approval" to the decision to sell the practices of the magazine, its writers say, are its custom of depending "The editorial staff was not a upon writers to initiate all story party to these negotiations," he ideas, allowing them take as much told the writers, editors and artists time as they want on virtually any assembled in a hallway at the magazine's offices in Manhattan, "Nor of editorial time and fact-checking

A staff member at The New ons."

Yorker said Friday that a group of
The tone of regret in Mr. employees, including Mr. Shawn. had met with a New York attorney to determine their rights in the cur-

Despite the staff opposition, investment banking sources close to the transaction said the sale was virtually assured. The New Yorkwriter who specializes in art, said: er's stockholders, who must still "One way to look at The New approve it, can look forward to Yorker is as a quirky beast or Rube Goldberg machine, which against Before Newhouse first ap-

Under Mr. Shawn, the magazine

\$26 million to purchase 17 percent of The New Yorker. On Friday, the and many more. magazine's directors approved a proposal by Mr. Newhouse to acquire the remaining 83 percent of the company for \$142 million, a \$14.1-million increase over his

original offer, made a month ago.

The sale would mark the first time the publication has changed hands since its founding in 1924 by Raoul Fleischmann of Fleischmann's Yeast. His son, Peter F. Fleischmann, is current chairman of The New Yorker,

er, under its first editor, Harold Ross, published the first work of such writers as E. B. White, James Thurber and John O'Hara.

In its early years, The New York-

also became known for long non-fiction articles that concern social

Yorker, including William Shawn, all expectations spits out a maga-the magazine's 76-year-old editor, zine each week. This magazine, that The New Yorker's shares were ing on the aftermath of the nuclear trading at about \$130. His \$200-a- bombing of Hiroshima; Rachel Mr. Shawn, in an emotional zine technique, somehow comes meeting with his staff Friday, said out, and sometimes it produces remove than a 50 percent premium. In January, Mr. Newhouse paid Jonathan Schell's study of nuclear war, "The Fate of the Earth" -

> Other writers published in The New Yorker include J.D. Salinger, John Cheever, Hannah Arendt, James Baldwin and John McPhee,

In addition, the magazine has long set standards with its cartoons. Its original stable included such artists as Saul Steinberg and Charles Addams; a newer breed, who delight at poking fun at the magazine's intellectual and trendy readers, includes Ed Koren and William Hamilton.

The magazine has a weekly circulation of about 500,750. Last November, when Mr. Ne-

whouse first announced that his company sought to acquire a 17 cent stake in The New Yorker,



plans to add the magazine to the multibillion-dollar family empire. But industry insiders did not believe him; not to acquire The New Yorker would have gone against

Every time Newhouse bought a stake in something, they might as well have said. 'Tm going to have it for myself soon,' "said Richard H. Meeker, author of a biography about the late Samuel L Newhouse he declared that there were no foundation for the company.

## Ralph Ingersoll Dies; Founded PM

NEW YORK -- Ralph M. Ingersoll, 84, an American journalist, author and publisher who founded the New York City newspaper PM in the 1940s and was an early guiding spirit behind The New Yorker, Fortune and Life magazines, died Friday after a stroke in a hospital in Miami Beach.

 For two decades until his semiretirement as head of Ingersoll Publications in 1975, he ran more than a score of small-to-medium-sized newspapers in the northeast United States. Since 1982, when he formally ended his role in the company, his son, Ralph Ingersoll 2d, has been president of the newspaper

A tall, slender man with a voluminous memory, a combative spirit and an intense interest in the people and events that shaped his times, Mr. Ingersoil was educated as an engineer, but spent most of his life as an editor, writer and manager of newspapers and maga-

He wrote nine books, including on his experiences in World War II was managing editor of The New holden to advertisers.



Yorker in the 1920s, the editor of newspaper to advocate U.S. entry Fortune and publisher of Time into World War IL Most of these magazine in the 1930s, general the principal catalysts in founding

#### Life magazine in 1936.

But it was as founder and editor of PM that Mr. Ingersoll was perhaps best known. PM began publishing in 1940 and folded eight years later. It accepted no advertising on the principle that it could exived the Germans into believing two novels and nonfiction works years later. It accepted no advertisand on his career in journalism. He best serve readers if it was not be-

Ralph M. Ingersoll

manager of Time Inc. and one of gersoll, who collected them in a the principal catalysts in founding book called "America Is Worth

## Nixon Urges Striking Back at Terrorists

single warning and then strike "We were forced out of Lebanon back, "even if there is some risk to not by another country but by suiinnocent people."

End of speech. General Veswrath of all nations.

More like floating when

The Associated Press tion, Mr. Nixon writes: "Repeated gersoll in 1939 was gone after three WASHINGTON — Former threats to retaliate that are not followed from months in 1940. But Mr. Field, one President Richard M. Nixon, in a lowed by action are counterpro-of a score of original investors, new book, says that the United ductive A president of the United bought the others out and kept it States should give terrorists only a States should warn only once."

cidal terrorist bands whom we barely could ide nams," says that civilized nations sponsors remain out of our reach," should act in unison when military Mr. Nixon says. "If the United retaliation is appropriate, letting States wants to continue to play a terrorists know "they will spark the role in the Third World, it must attack terrorism at its source. We In what could be taken as veiled must hold those who inspire it and criticism of the Reagan administra- pay for it accomtable."

Mr. Ingersoll eventually quit, in 1946, when Marshall Field 2d, the primary owner, announced that PM would accept advertising in an attempt to reverse its long-standing losses. Two years later, PM was folded into a succession of other

papers that eventually died. PM was Mr. Ingersoll's vision of an ideal newspaper. Besides reports on local, national and foreign news. it offered comprehensive articles on business, labor, the arts, sports, entertainment and other fields. As a substitute for information found in advertisements, it also provided criticism of merchandise and shopping, a forerunner of consumer-

PM's editorial policy was liberal, and it was the country's first major editorials were written by Mr. In-

Fighting For." Much of PM's war coverage in Europe was provided by Mr. Ingersoll as he moved among the front lines and later played a major role the Allied invasion would strike at Calais instead of the Normandy

PM, whose early circulation had reached 372,000 copies, never made money. In fact, the \$1.5 million seed money raised by Mr. In-

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## Twice As Much Art for Your Money

WASHINGTON — Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American peo-

"I anticipated that," said Bass. "I've been putting one together. Sit

down. "This is

Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peasant Assassination Party of Miguel Tortilla."

"He is known as The Hamme because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote." "Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a

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WASHINGTON — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is

drinking tea with to build up his armed forces. when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its mil-

itary act together. This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military pow-

er to be reckoned with.

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World War II, memories die hard when it comes to allowing a power-

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## 2 Agencies of Congress **Dispute EPA Estimates** Of Toxic Waste Costs

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The threat of toxic waste in the United States is much more serious and will be much more costly to resolve than the government has estimated, two congressional research agencies have concluded.

A report released Saturday by the Office of Technology Assess-ment found that there were more than 10,000 disposal sites for hazardous waste around the country that would require cleanup on a priority basis to protect public health. That is substantially more than the maximum of 2,500 the Environmental Protection Agency has estimated will have to be placed on its "national priority list."

Such sites contain toxic chemicals, metals or other hazardous substances such as radioactive ma-

The technology office concluded that the total cost of cleaning up the sites could be as much as \$100 billion, not the \$16 billion to \$22 billion estimated by the EPA.

With the amount of spending and other resources currently contemplated by the government for the cleanup program, it is "not technically possible to permanently clean up even 2,000 sites in less than several decades," the report

"Underestimating national cleanup needs could result in environmental crisis years or decades from now," it warned.

Earlier last week, officials of the General Accounting Office testified before a House subcommittee that there were potentially more than 378,000 hazardous waste sites that could be addressed under the cleanup program, although many of them, if not most, might not the environment have been placed require priority attention. The EPA on the national priorities list. We has estimated that its inventory of potential hazardous waste sites would grow to a maximum of

Subcommittee on Transportation and Tourism, Milton J. Socolar, special assistant to the head of the General Accounting Office, said the environmental agency "has placed relatively little emphasis on the identification of new sites." Instead, he said, the agency has concentrated on "evaluating the hazards posed by known sites."

The technology and accounting offices both concluded that while some progress had been made in getting the cleanup program fully under way since it was put into operation in 1981, the program had experienced serious problems and still faced them.

The technology office said only 30 percent of the 538 sites now on the agency's priority list were re-ceiving "remedial cleanup atten-tion," although \$1 billion from the cleanup fund, the Superfund, has

"Initial actions and cleanups now emphasize the removal of wastes to land disposal facilities, which themselves may become Superfund sites, or wastes are left on site," the technology office's report said. "Current remedial cleanups tend to be impermanent. Some sites get worse, and repeated costs are almost inevitable. Environmentally, risks are often transferred from one community to another and to

A statement issued by the EPA said its approach was "to clean up the nation's worst hazardous waste

"To date we have assessed more that 12,000 potentially hazardous sites and conducted field investigations at over 4,000," the agency said. "Nearly 800 sites posing longterm threats to human health and estimate as many as 2,000 sites will eventually get attention.

"EPA is confident its approach to identifying, assessing and clean-Testifying before the House En-ergy and Commerce Committee's perfund is the correct one."



President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina congratulates General Teodoro Waldner of the air force after he was sworn in as head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in a military shake-up.

## Argentina Shakes Up Military Chiefs Alfonsin Reaffirms Authority Over Armed Forces

By Jackson Diehl ton Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — A shake-up in the commands of Argentina's dent Raul Alfonsin's political authority despite rising military dis-content with his administration, according to political and military

A weeklong military crisis ap-peared to end Friday with the swearing-in of an air force brigadier general, Teodoro Waldner, as the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the too military position under Mr. Alfonsin's 15-month-old to quell criticism of the government

who retired along with the said. army chief of staff, Gustavo Pianta,

General Hector Rios Erenu, con-

sidered a moderate supporter of armed forces has reaffirmed Presi-government policies, was named army commander, and Brigadier General Horacio Crespo became chief of the air force. The command changes were the

econd ordered by Mr. Alfonsin in the last eight months and resulted in the most extensive purge of top officers since the president sent 41 generals and admirals into retire-The reorganization was ordered

democratic government.

General Waldner, formedy air force chief of staff, replaced an incipient challenge to Mr. Alfonsin's political authority by top genarmy general, Julio Fernandez Tor- erals of the army, political sources

The government also purged sevsix other army generals, four navy eral navy admirals who have led

admirals and two air force briga- opposition to court cases against dier generals. opposition to court cases against military officers for kidnappings, torture and murders during eight years of military government The changes came as the Radical Party administration prepared for its long-delayed prosecution of former military commanders on charges of repression during mili-

tary rule from 1976 to 1983. Nine former commanders-inchief of various services, including three former military presidents, are to go on trial next month in a civilian federal court despite strong opposition from much of the military leadership

Political and military observers Buenos Aires said Mr. Alfonsin had used the shake-up to reaffirm his government's authority and mocratic priorities shortly before the trials and a visit next week to United States. Mr. Alfonsin is eduled to meet with President Ronald Reagan at Camp David, Maryland, and to deliver an adiress to Congress.

According to government offi-cials, Mr. Alfonsin's decision to reand army generals 10 days ago. Some generals assailed General Pianta for failing to press military criticisms of the Alfonsin administration, according to these ac-

prosecutors have ordered him not to leave Gdansk, his home city, without first obtaining permission This restriction, imposed Saturday, is the first such formal curb on Mr. Walesa since he was released in 1982 after 11 months of internment that began when Solidarity was suppressed under martial law. Mr. Walesa, who has been under police surveillance for three years, said he had been notified of the restriction in Gdansk during an hourlong interview with prosecutors. He said that the questioning was about a meeting held a month

Police Order Walesa Not to Leave

**His Home City Without Permission** 

General Woiciech Jaruzelski is un-

answered any of the prosecutors' questions. He said that he had given officials a written statement demats view the detention of highly loring the seizure and detention of visible activists as tactical manerhree of the seven activists who had vers intended to ease the introducjoined him in the strategy session. tion of price increases and to show

The three, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Bogdan Lis and Adam Michnik, are well-known dissidents who have often been imprisoned. They are being held until officials complete an investigation of whether they had been inciting the nation to Mr. Walesa called the accusation absurd, saying he had invited the others to meet in order to discuss

"the present situation in the coun-"It is a right that no one can take away which is consistent not only with the Polish Constitution but also with the most elementary hu-

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

leader of the outlawed Solidarity movement, said that government

ago to discuss plans, which were

strike to protest increases in food

er canceled, for a 15-minute

Mr. Walesa said that he had not

from the police.

WARSAW - Lech Walesa, the

man and civic rights," Mr. Walesa "In this situation," he added "Polish government claims about the freedom of participation in

public life are negated.' Mr. Walesa made his comments as West European delegates to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva decided not to introduce a resolution criticizing Poland's record on human rights. This is the first time the nission has done this since the martial law decree was imposed in December 1981.

Diplomats attributed the deciorder the military commands was precipitated by a meeting of Generprecipitated by a meeting of General Germany, which contends that the all Pianta, then army chief of staff, conflict between the Polish state and society has eased.

With Poland asking Western creditors for debt relief as it seeks full acceptance in the International Monetary Fund, even Solidarity sources say the government of

likely to resort to sweeping arrests and repression of dissidents. Instead, several Solidarity sources and some Western diplo-

Solidarity to be a spent force. The Solidarity sources acknowl-

edge that their situation has been complicated by what seems to them a paradox. The Western nations that championed Solidarity's calls for human and democratic rights are now, in their economic analyses, supporting the Polish government's efforts to end food subsidies through price increases — the in-creases that the union activists are osing as a mobilizing cry.

"We do not think they will really bring anybody to trial," said a man close to the hanned labor movement. "Probably, they are likely to do what they did before martial

law: Bring charges but never real prosecute; harass; question; by thumiliate us in the eyes of the ne tion; release and then detain again Certainly, they are not likely t arrest Walesa since that is the inco After his interview with the pro-

Appe

provocative thing they could do." ecutor, Mr. Walesa also hinter broadly at the possibility of wider ing protests in connection wit price increases introduced la:

Monday and the continuing deter-tion of his colleagues.

Mr. Walesa, who withdrew h call for the 15-minute work stor page after the government mod-fied its earlier price increases, n ported on his meeting with the prosecutors at a news conference a Gdansk church.

As he spoke, some people circa lated copies of a statement by it temporary coordinating commi ty. The statement demanded signint wage increases to offset it greater expense of food staples. said that unless wages were in creased, Solidarity organs would plan national protests. Mr. Wale

The coordinating commissic said it would begin holding cons: tative meetings on the economy factories after working hours, wi the implicit prospect that the could eventually be held during the

Mr. Walesa said that one of the questions he was asked and did n answer was about whether he hi provided information to the We al strike that was later called of This week the general prosecutor office issued a warning to Poles a to cooperate with foreign organiz tions that the government regan

## British Air Marshal Shot At On West German Highway

MORS. West Germany - The assailant, in the back seat of f occupants of a passing car sprayed other car, opened tire from abor gunfire at the commander in chief 50 yards (45 meters) ahead of h of Britam's air force in West Ger- limousine, but the shots hit the many, but he was not injured, po-lice and military authorities said.

The attackers fired three shots Saturday at Air Marshal Patrick Hine, 52, as he rode in his official car on an expressway near Mörs, about 18 miles (30 kilometers) from air force headquarters in Monchengladbach, a West German police spokesman said.

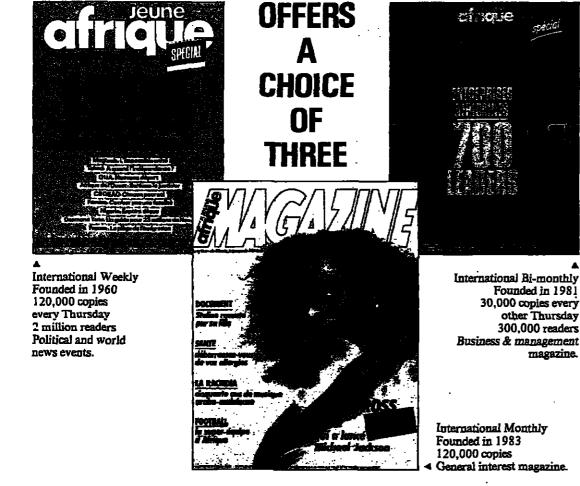
Sir Patrick told Britain's Inde-

was heard his bodyguard shorte self upon the marshal to shield hir

"At that stage they made of the air marshal said. "We allowthemselves and ourselves and the we followed them up the autobaland took the first exit to the right.

## TO REACH THE DECISIONS MAKERS IN FRENCH SPEAKING AFRICA THERE ARE NOT MANY SOLUTIONS

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Mr. István Török, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade The Five Year Plan Dr. János Hoás, Secretary of State, National Planning Board

Afternoon Address Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ocadental Petroleum Corporation

Dr. Péter Medgyessy, Deputy Minister of Finance Mr. Sándor Deincsák, General Manager, Hungarian Foreign

num Host Home Mr. 14 feets The

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Mr. Ferenc Horváth, Secretary of State for Industry Panel of Hungarian Industrialists Afternoon Address

**JUNE 14** 

Hungary

The Banking System

Industrial Outlook

Professor Richard Portes, Director, Gentre for Economic Policy Research, London Joint Venture

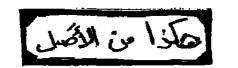
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# thout Permission Opposition Told to Avoid Cruz Was turned back at San José Airport because of a directive by Nicarasua's Interior Ministry forbid David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported from Washington on Post Reported fro

'igua's principal opposition coalin say they were summoned to te security headquarters during weekend and warned to cut ties h an opposition leader, Arturo

Fight leaders of the coalition, ich is known as the Democratic ordinator, said Saturday that y had been told earlier in the by the director of state securi-Lenin Cerna, that they would ffer the consequences if they intained contact with Mr. Cruz. Ar. Cruz, a former member of governing junta, was accused day by the Sandinists of taking t in a counterrevolutionary plot ked by the U.S. Central Intelli-

ce Agency. he opposition leaders said secuofficials claimed to have dis-ered an anti-Sandinist plot in-ing the U.S. government, Mr. z and the Democratic Coordior. They said they had been speally warned not to attend a ting in Costa Rica with Mr. z that the officials said had a "detected."

ast year the Democratic Coorutor nominated Mr. Cruz as its didate in presidential elections in November. But he withdrew candidacy after saying that the osition was not being given a to fly to Managua to discuss the chance. He has spent the last document with church leaders, he as an effort to intimidate them.



Arturo José Cruz

several months in the United States and Central American countries criticizing the Sandinist government in increasingly sharp terms.
On Jan. 2, Mr. Cruz signed a

"declaration of principles" in San José, Costa Rica, calling on the Sandinists to begin a "national dislogue" with the opposition, both armed and unarmed. Other signers of the document included leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force and the Nicaraguan Demo-cratic Revolutionary Alliance, the we do not consider that he is en-

Prc Sandinist newspapers pub-lished articles Friday accusing him of being a CIA agent seeking to "provoke" the Nicaraguan govern-

ment into arresting him. According to the Democratic Coordinator leaders, they were visited at their homes Friday night by state security agents and ordered to report to security headquarters at 8 A.M. Saturday.

Eight of the 11 sought eventually met with security officials. The Democratic Coordinator leaders denied any links with the armed counterrevolutionary

groups fighting the Sandinists. They said theirs was a "civic strug-gle" being conducted within the political system.
The Democratic Coordinator has never planned a plot against the government, either inside or outside the country," said Jaime

Chamorro, editor of La Prensa. The opposition leaders said Mr. Cruz had signed the San José declaration in a private capacity and was two main guernilla groups fighting gaged in armed struggle nor that he

the government.
When Mr. Cruz tried Thursday
to fly to Managua to discuss the

is a counterrevolutionary."

Members of the group said they viewed the government's summons

ton Post reported from Washington: President Ronald Reagan's se-

nior advisers have decided to move ahead next month with a major effort to win from Congress \$14 million in "covert" aid for the rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua, rather than seek alter-

native ways to help the "contras," White House officials said Friday. The officials said there was general agreement after a meeting on legislative strategy that Mr. Reagan should not now turn to other methods of helping the rebels, such as using a third country or transforming the aid into open assistance.

An aide said that White House officials had decided to devote their attention to a major political offensive on behalf of the contras next month, after Congress votes on the MX missile.

A senior White House official acknowledged that Mr. Reagan was 50 to 60 votes short in the House for his proposal to restart aid to the contras, which was terminated last year.

There have been suggestions in recent weeks that Mr. Reagan might seek to aid the contras through indirect means, avoiding Congress. But the senior official predicted the president would pre-vail on Capitol Hill rather than

## Iubarak Seeks Increase in 1985 U.S. Aid

By David B. Ottaway and John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

"ASHINGTON — President
ni Mubarak of Egypt, seeking
ake advantage of Israel's dend for an increase in U.S. aid, ts an extra \$870 million in the ent fiscal year, according to ptian and State Department

Air Mubarak arrived Saturday

Yitzhak Modai, the Israeli finance minister, who completed three days of talks with senior U.S. officials Friday, indicated at a news conference that he expected the administration to atmosmee soon an ze process, beginning with dis-ions between a Jordanian-Pal-

nian delegation and the U.S. be request for the \$870 million fiscal year, submitted last the by Foreign Minister Esmat

tary assistance in the current fiscal year. Congressional and nt was unlikely to receive more process. . \$200 million, if that, in addi-

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The request is certain to sharpen the problem the Reagan administration faces in responding to the escalating economic demands of its two chief Middle East peace partners. Together, they want more than \$3 billion above what they are scheduled to receive. The two ac-

ministration to announce soon an economic aid package for Israel that would come near the request for an immediate \$800 million in emergency assistance.

Administration spokesmen have welcomed signs of movement on el Meguid, is in addition to an the Arab side in the peace process ease of nearly \$1 billion Egypt and an improvement in Egyptian-eking for the 1986 fiscal year. It Israeli relations. But they said 70 million more than Israel is many questions remained about year. both Mr. Mubarak's proposal and the recently concluded accord begypt is getting about \$1 billion tween King Hussein of Jordan and conomic aid and \$1.2 billion in Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, before the United States decided inistration sources said that whether to re-engage in the peace

Among the questions U.S. offi-

tandem or on separate tracks in the PLO, the main point of disther peace initiatives and whether Hussein is ready to accept Mr. Mularak's peace proposals. barak's proposal for eventual direct negotiations between Israel and a

Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The agreement signed Feb. 11 by Hussein and Mr. Arafat calls for an international conference sponsored by the United Nations, rather than Arab-Israeli talks. Mr. Arafat has yet to comment on Mr. Mubarak's proposal, but the PLO has con-

■ Israel Comments on Talks In Jerusalem: Israeli officials ex-

pressed confidence Sunday that the United States would back Israel's stand on peace talks in meetings with Mr. Mubarak, The Associated A senior Israeli official said Prime Minister Shimon Peres be-

lieved President Reagan would reject Egypt's request for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to see U.S. officials before sitting down Mr. Peres said Saturday that efforts to begin Middle East talks

rejection of negotiations with the PLO. In a speech to members of the

tion to the \$1 billion in economic and already budgeted.

cials ask is whether the Egyptian United Jewish Appeal, he reiterstand already budgeted.

United Jewish Appeal, he reiterstand already budgeted.

Mr. Peres's chief rival in the bipartisan government, Foreign Mincritical of Mr. Mubarak's initiative in an Israel radio interview Saturday. He said Egypt was only trying to improve relations with Jordan and the PLO.

#### **Massachusetts Charter** Is Found in Drug Raid

BOSTON — A parchment page of a 1629 land-grant charter signed by King Charles I of England and stolen in August has been returned to the state archives here after be-

ing seized in a drug raid. The parchment, part of the Massachusetts Bay charter creating the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was thought at first to be a useless piece of old sheepskin, District Attorney William Delahunt said. It was faced great difficulties, including found in a cupboard in a Boston apartment on Friday along with antique oriental rugs and some

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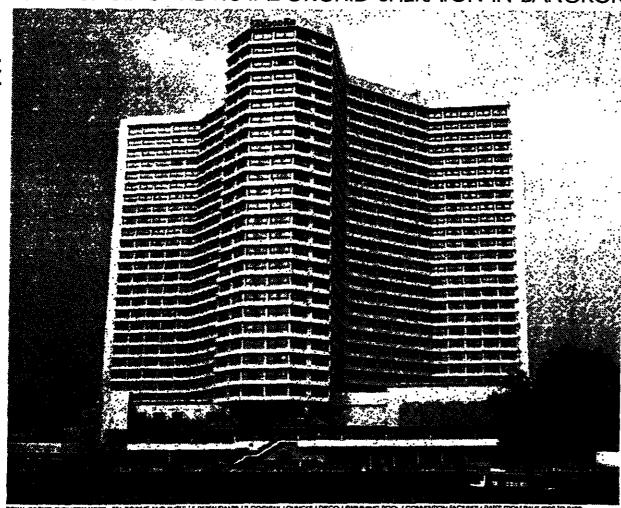
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## Herald The Eribune Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Choice in Geneva

What are the Soviet Union and the United States prepared to negotiate? If they are going to Geneva only to restrain this weapon or that, the arms control process is doomed. As the excitement over "star wars" shows, technology has outrun diplomacy. Even strict observance of today's weapons limit will not stop experiments that make tomorrow a nightmare.

That is why the main thing to be negotiated now is a concept of stability: a shared vision of a balance of forces that might be sustainable. Stability requires not identical weaponry but a comparable capacity to deter attack, and a mutual willingness to be deterred. It requires a shared confidence that nuclear war is unwinnable, regardless of increases or improvements in weapons. And it requires constant commu-nication to dispel persistent suspicions.

If the superpowers can agree on the meaning of stability, no disparity in weapons or imperfection in verification should prevent achieving it. If they cannot agree on what enhances stability, and what diminishes it, not even perfect parity in weapons would be safe.

That is why a simple "freeze" cannot work. That is also why it is disheartening to read that President Reagan thinks this negotiation can be won or lost - The one who loses is the one who gets tired first." Geneva is not a labor negotiation to snatch the last buck. It is a quest for rules of the road so that two competing, careening superpowers can gain some security.

Attempts at arms control so far rest on a shared concept of stability, but one that is in danger of collapse. It amounted to a suicide pact, to make it impossible even to dream of winning nuclear war. It prohibited meaningful defense of missiles or cities. And with the

defense disarmed, it contemplated reducing the amount of offense needed for retaliation.

The superpowers also agreed to let satellites spy on each other's territory. To retard technology, they tried to limit tests of warheads and missiles. They agreed to bar nuclear weapons from space. And they kept in touch to review compliance and plan other agreements.

Both sides have undermined these arrangements. The Russians built too much offense, threatening some of America's retaliatory missiles; and they began a new phase of experimentation with anti-satellite weapons. The United States led the way in packing many warheads into missiles; and it now proposes to erect a comprehensive defense in space.

Both sides are moving toward a theoretical capacity to attack "only" military targets and thus to threaten a "limited" nuclear war that might "win" a confrontation because neither dares to attack major cities. Neither will ever tolerate such a nuclear gun at its head. Even desirable defenses - of retaliatory missiles are therefore unattainable without agreements that forbid an overpowering offense. And neither side will accept limits on offense without agreements that restrain defense. Either every-

thing is negotiable or nothing is.

Do we want arsenals of 15,000 warheads and then more, or 7,000 and gradually fewer?

Spy satellites in orbit, or nuclear weapons? To hasten or retard new weapons testing? To negotiate about our fears or merely to act on them? The only choice is between an arms competition that respects a shared concept of deterrence and a race without rules that leaves both sides perpetually insecure.

\_\_ THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## 'Shurocracy' in Pakistan

President Zia of Pakistan is in many respects a typical Third World dictator. He seized power in 1977 and shows little inclination to relinquish it. But he also wants respect. and therefore attempts to clothe his regime in democratic garb. Like other strongmen he has invented a word for his political regimen: "shurocracy," derived from the Arabic "shura," meaning advice or consensus. He proposes to reach it cautiously in three stages.

The first was a plebiscite in December that brought him a "yes" for five more years. This month he allowed elections that chose members of the national and provincial assemblies -with no party affiliations allowed. Only step three will test his fidelity to his own blueprint. He has promised to end martial rule within a few months, to appoint a civilian of stature as prime minister and to let the National Assembly decide whether to legalize political parties.

These would be significant steps. Under martial law, politicians have been jailed, parties banned and newspapers "advised" as to what they can publish. Restoring the authority of civilian courts would restore the rule of law.

an indispensable condition for more self-government. President Zia has often broken such promises. Still, he now seems shrewder, more assured than in his first years, when he executed his main rival and let mobs burn down the U.S. Embassy after an attack on the Great Mosque in Mecca. Only after Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan and fundamentalism swept neighboring Iran did he move to repair Pakistan's American connection.

The United States has ample strategic reasons for supplying arms and aid. General Zia's Pakistan preserves access to Soviet-occupied Afghanistan and shelters millions of Afghan refugees. But this help can be justified without pretending that he is a natural democrat.

That there is a yearning for change was evident even in this month's circumscribed election. Seven members of President Zia's cabinet were defeated. Scores of his known critics won seats but still-undefined power in the National Assembly. He can demonstrate new maturity if he lifts martial law and provides oxygen for the newborn parliament.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

#### Germans Prefer to Look Ahead

In the 40 years since the end of World War II the German Federal Republic has developed into a democratic state with impeccable ian guerrillas who had made southern Lebacredentials. In the Western alliance it bears a non into a virtually autonomous state within a share of the common defense burden Without abandoning the ultimate aim of reunification with the part of Germany under Communist domination, it has entered into normal relations with the Soviet Union and the other East European regimes, including, up to a point, East Germany. It has assimilated millions of refugees from the East, established a critical opposition along democratic lines and maintained the freedom of the individual. In these circumstances, nobody can blame the Germans for preferring to keep their eyes on the future rather than dwell on anniversaries of past events like V-E day.

- Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

#### Ironfisted 'Peace in Galilee'?

The situation in southern Lebanon is becoming daily more appalling. Clashes between the demoralized Israeli army and its Lebanese equivalent are just the latest in a series of dangerous developments accompanying Israel's belated withdrawal from that unhappy country. Clearly, the Israelis are entitled to defend their soldiers as they prepare to pull out. When shot at, they are right to shoot back. But the "iron fist" operation of the past two weeks has gone far beyond that: It looks suspiciously like an all-out attempt to terrorize Lebanon's Shia Moslems into submission.

Government spokesmen in Jerusalem have adopted the apparently blameless posture that Israeli operations will cease as soon as attacks

on the Israeli army are stopped. Fine: but who attacked whom first? It was not the Lebanese Shias, against whom Israel so misguidedly launched its invasion in 1982, but the Palestinstate. At that time the Shias were as anti-Palestinian as the Israelis. Indeed, many of them greeted the advancing Israelis with rose petals as they roared through the countryside in their armored convoys on the way to Beirut.

It is too late to expect the Shias suddenly to become Israel's friends again. But there is still time, just, for Israel to put the glove back onto its ugly "iron fist" in the hope that by so doing it might lessen the risk that Shia attacks will follow its troops back across the border. After all, wasn't the whole idea of the Lebanese invasion to bring "peace in Galilee"?

- The Observer (London).

#### Idiosyncratic Under the Law

After 35 years, I have finished a comprehensive study of European comparative law. After careful study of four legal systems in Germany, France, the Soviet Union and Italy, here are my conclusions:

In Germany, under the law, everything is prohibited except that which is permitted. In France, under the law, everything is permitted except that which is prohibited. In the Soviet-Union, under the law, everything is prohibited, including that which is permitted. And in Italy, under the law, everything is permitted, especially that which is prohibited. - Newton Minow, former chairman of the

Federal Communications Commission, speaking to the Association of American Law Schools, as quoted in the Congressional Record

#### FROM OUR MARCH 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Turks Quell Albanian Rebels CONSTANTINOPLE — A new fight between Turkish troops and Albanians is reported. The "Vardar," a newspaper published in Uskub, announces that fighting took place recently between Ottoman soldiers and Albanians in the village of Belek, near Detchani. A certain number of Albanians, endeavoring to organize an uprising against the Constitutional régime, were in hiding in the village, and two battalions of infantry with guns were sent to capture them. The Albanians were surrounded, but refused to surrender, and perished in the ruins of their fortifications, which were destroyed by Turkish artillery. The Turkish troops had

twelve killed and many wounded.

PHILIP M. FOISTE

1935: Babe Ruth Leaves the Yankees

PARIS - The glamorous Babe Ruth is discarding the uniform of the New York Yankees. He is to go to Boston as executive and parttime player with the National League club of that city and his departure from New York has aroused mixed emotions among his admirers. He will be missed at the stadium and so will the threat that lurked in his mighty war club. Some one has said that it is more thrilling to watch Ruth strike out than to watch another ball player hit a home run. No one who has ever felt the tremor that runs through the crowd when the Babe approaches the plate will question it, nor will any one who has witnessed the Homeric quality of his home run drives.

#### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

RENÉ BONDY
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Director of Operations
ROLF D. KRANEFUHL Director of Advertising Sales WALTER WELLS ROBERT K. McCABE SAMUEL ABT Deputy Editor Deputy Editor Associate Editor International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Scine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex; 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

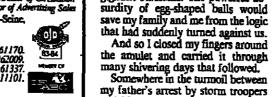
Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London W.C.: Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009.

S.A. au capital de 1.-200000 F. RCS Naturere B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.

U.S. subscription: \$284 vearly, Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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## Why Is the SDI Being Taken So Seriously?

WASHINGTON — The troubling feature of the political terrain as the Geneva talks near is the way both Soviets and Americans have bid up the price of the Strategic Defense Initiative, President Reagan's plan for a nonnuclear defense against nuclear missiles in space. So far, after all, "star wars" is only a research

program or, if you prefer, a fantasy. The question of whether it can ever feasibly perform the more ambitious tasks set for it has to be considered highly conjectural. Yet in Moscow as well as Washington the operating premise is that it will work — in the sense of transforming the strategic scene and making defense a crucial factor, perhaps even more important than deterrence.

We have known that is what Ronald Reagan thinks: Some years ago faith conquered whatever doubt may have been in his mind. The other day some of us got an up-close look at what the Kremlin thinks. A Soviet general visiting in Washington came to The Washington Post for breakfast. He thundered against the SDL sounding in his judgments just as certain as Mr. Rea-

gan that it would ultimately come to be. Curiously, readiness to concede the eventual success of the SDI extends to some of the most pungent American critics of the way the adminis tration approaches Geneva. Arnold Horelick, of Rand-UCLA, suggests in Foreign Affairs magazine that the prospect of "revolutionary break-throughs" in defense is the greatest threat to arms control; he terms "impossible" the Reagan idea of negotiating offense down and defense up. But that prospect offers the best hope of break-ing the stalemate, if the SDI is on the table.

A strange irony is at play here. Deterrence is time-tested, road-tested, warrantied, the works - but deterrence still leaves many people scared and skeptical. Defense is new remote untested. far unlikelier — but defense has quickly won an elite corps of believers, East and West.

Is it that people crave certainty, even an illusory or fearful certainty, to satisfy a sense that they must know what their fate is, regardless of its terrors? Is it that the SDI satisfies America's sense of being a special place not subject to the familiar mortal perils and limits on human endeavor, and confirms for the Russians their sense of intrinsic U.S. menace and superiority? Could the Russians know something about the SDI's leasibility, or about relative technological competence, that some Americans do not know? No matter. The administration appears intent

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

to preserve an opening for the SDL It is going to Geneva prepared to forgo any possibility to limit the strategic and intermediate-range nuclear arms that have heretofore been the mutual U.S.-Soviet concern, if the cost is yielding the SDL

The administration does not see it exactly that way. It expects the Soviets eventually to come to "rational" conclusion that their national interest requires them to follow the American example and get out of nuclear offense and into nonnuclear defense. The Soviets insist they will beef up their offense instead, and they are expected to spend the next year or two battering the SDI in European and American opinion, but that is taken by the administration as a tactical program that Americans must calmly wait out.

Does the administration, in declaring the SDI not negotiable and in mortgaging all of arms control and much of the course of U.S.-Soviet relations to the SDI, know what it is doing? Does

No Strategy
For Growth
In For Moscow, in giving voice to a tremendous alarm about the SDI, know what it is doing?

To a certain swath of Americans, nothing confers value on an arguable project so much as the spectacle of the Kremlin's hostile and perhaps disingenuous objection to it. The Soviet Union is fresh from a tremendous and costly misreading of Western opinion — its failed effort to balk deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Europe, while its own deployments continued. Has it, in its campaign against the SDL launched into yet another fran-

tic misreading of even greater potential cost?

In a democracy, where presidents are accountable to the people, defense against nuclear attack becomes, once it goes critical in public opinion, an extremely powerful idea — morally and per-haps politically irresistible. The dilemma arises from the pressures on Mr. Reagan to move the idea toward reality, without knowing if it has reality or whether the process of finding out may overwhelm the fragile U.S.-Soviet enterprise.

The Washington Post.

## Something Better Than Another Button

T HE starting point for any rational discourse on the Strategic Defense Initiative is a large dose of modesty in predicting what science can offer in the future. How many times has human ingenuity overcome human expectations and even expert predictions? Thomas Edison, for example, forecast: "Fooling around with alternating currents is just a waste of time. Nobody will use it, ever. It's too dangerous." This — and countless other examples — should be enough to raise questions about the so-called "experts" who say a strategic defense can never work.

Nuclear deterrence has worked, preventing both conventional and nuclear war for some 40 years. For the past few decades, however, its success has hinged on mutual assured destruction — the threat, in effect, to inflict unaccept-able damage on the Soviet Union in retaliation for aggression. Such a dreadful "balance of ter-ror" has naturally come under attack from people all across the ideological spectrum. Surely, if possible the president should have options -not just the one button. If another button - to destroy incoming nuclear weapons — might be feasible, should we not look into that possibility?

We envision the future of arms control in three phases. During the first phase, deterrence will continue to rest almost exclusively on offensive nuclear retaliatory capabilities — but greatly reduced levels of nuclear forces. This period could last 10 or 15 years, or longer, depending largely on strategic defense research. During the second phase, of indefinite duration, we would begin to move toward an ever greater reliance on defense. The last period would bring the complete elimination of nuclear arms.

This evolution will depend critically on cooperation by Washington, in consultation with key allies, and Moscow. This has begun and will restart in Geneva on Tuesday. Despite the profound differences between East and West, there is a shared opinion that we have to get on with reducing — and eventually eliminating — the nuclear threat. Getting back to basics, back to the offense-defense relationship, may be just the prescription for overcoming the impasse in arms control and paving the way for a far safer future.

Renneth L. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, writing in The New York Times.

private-enterprise economy.

"uncle." But General Paul F. Gor-

## Reagan's Nicaraguan Brothers Shoot at Newlyweds

B OSTON — General Washington and his men, on an expedition in Tory territory, came upon a wedding party. "Fire when ready," Washington ordered, "and be sure not to miss the bride." — Parson Weems, "The Life

of George Washington," as revised by Ronald Reagan.

The Nicaraguan "contras" are the "moral equal of our Founding Fathers." President Reagan has said. They are "our brothers." They are freedom fighters struggling for liberty and democracy.'

On the day after Christmas 1984, those "freedom fighters" attacked a wedding party on the way home from church in the Nicaraguan country-side. They killed six people, including the bride. Why did they do that? Numerous reports on their activities make the answer clear: Their strategy is to terrorize the population.

Among reports published last week, one by Americas Watch, a human rights group based in New York, dealt with both the Nicaraguan army and the "contras." Abuses by the former have sharply declined since 1982, it found, but abuses by the latter are continuing and systems

There are gruesome stories in the Americas Watch report, corroborated by U.S. lawyers in interviews. The

N EW YORK — Exactly 47 years ago, on March 11, 1938, my par-

ents, my brother and I sat in our

living room in Vienna and heard

Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg's cry from the radio: "God protect

Austria!" It was the day Austria died.
A few sentences earlier, he had said

that German troops were crossing the

border on the pretext of putting down Red riots throughout the city. My father turned off the set. There

was silence in the street and around

the table. He pointed toward the bed-

room. I was a child, too young for politics, but we knew what he meant.

The cook would come in soon to set

out the dinner dishes, and she was no

longer the cook. She was the Aryan in

the apartment. We were no longer

citizens at home but members of a

cursed race. Jews must huddle in

In the crevice that the bedroom

had just become, my father said we

must be calm; the Anschluss, the an-

nexation, was not the end of the world. He had business connections

in Sweden. We had relatives in New

York. My mother said she was calm,

but she must shop for spring ward-robes for the children to be ready for emigration. My brother, a tot, looked

calm, but he did what I had never

seen him do during his tired hours at

the end of the day. He began to play,

hard, with his toy train.

I resolved to be calm. I went to my

room. Without quite knowing why I

drew out the top drawer of my bu-

reau. Next to my marbles was a min-iature American "football" shaped like none I had known — "football"

being an Austrian word for soccer, with its round ball. This looked like

an egg with ridges. It did not bounce like normal balls but jumped in way-

ward angles. It had been given to me

by a gum-chewing cousin visiting us

from a place so far away and unique

it was called the Bronx. Until 7 P.M., March 11, 1938, this

little leather item had been a souve-

nir. Then within a second it became a

talisman. It spoke to me of a won-

drously crazy world where football

could be played with such things in gigantic stadiums. The powerful ab-

Somewhere in the turmoil between

and his release from Dachau, I lost

crevices until they could escape.

By Anthony Lewis

"contras" have regularly murdered unarmed civilians, including women and children "who were fleeing." They have kidnapped and raped civilians. They have tortured, mutilated and executed prisoners. They have made "deliberate use of terror."

So there is a staggering gap be-tween Mr. Reagan's rhetoric and the reality of the fighters' character. And the same kind of departure from reality is evident in the Reagan adminis-

It Is 47 Years Since the Anschluss

By Frederic Morton

the magic ball through a hole in my pocket. Yet I remembered it, the curve and texture of it, when we ar-rived in New York in 1940. I remem-

As a high school kid in America I played a bit of handball, some baseball, a lot of basketball, but never

football. I never even managed to

find out why the Giants punted on

fourth down. I did not want to reduce

that game to the ordinary reality of

rooting or betting. I wanted to keep

seeing it as a very special paradox

that hid inside its caveman chaos the

grace of a secret ballet. That vision

helped me preserve the idea of the prodigal possibilities of America.

of America's Vietnams, international

and domestic. I could still march on

the Pentagon without losing my ca-

pacity to marvel at a nation that

could mix violence and corruption with freedom and large-heartedness

in ways as extraordinary as those that

used a leather egg for a football.

A couple of weeks ago that capaci-

The years went on. I became aware

bered its shape and its mystery.

tration's demonology about the Sandinist government in Managua. Nicaragua, Mr. Reagan says, is "totalitarian Communist state." It has fallen "behind the Iron Curtain," says Secretary of State George Shultz. No one who knows the Soviet

Union could believe such nonsense. Opposition parties won 30 percent of the vote in the Nicaraguan election forces in Central America and a hawk

last year despite U.S. efforts to have on the subject, says the "contras" are incapable of overthrowing the gov-ernment in "the foreseeable future." it boycotted. The church and some

ty of mine gave out. Maybe it was one White House statement too many, declaring that the United States had

"the moral duty" to change the gov-

ernment of a tiny country a thousand

miles away in Central America.

Maybe it was the fact that neither I

nor anyone else did much marching

against such statements anymore.

Maybe it was the realization that

what I considered my tempered and sophisticated patriotism resembled a

Not that I see the United States as

simply, and simplistically, the New World's Third Reich. But I have be-

come subject to another thought: that

behavior is logically and routinely imperial toward the weak inside and

outside of its borders. And today I

remember that Anschluss moment 47

years ago when I touched a tiny oval

and experienced America as hope -fabulous, wild, uncompromised.

The writer is author of "The Roth-schikts" and "A Nervous Spiendor." His latest novel, "The Forever Street," deals with a Jewish family in Vienna. He con-

tributed this to The New York Times.

an part of a great empire whose

'good German's' piety.

When political leaders depart as sharply from reality as Mr. Reagan has departed on Nicaragua, when put it, "Madness in great ones must not unwatch'd go. An ideological fixation drives Mr. Reagan's policy on Nicaragua, I am convinced. He came to office deteruse its military power. He must have

an opportunity to use U.S. muscle. Nicaragua is the chosen place. saddle, inconvenient facts are pushed aside — and so are counterproduc-tive results. Thus we see a U.S. presi-And Mr. Paye, not wishi dent inventing a Nicaragua that is state Europe's prospects, word not there, and supporting terrorism guess at a prospective Europe in the name of freedom. We see the growth rate over the next few years. policy pursued with frightening rigidity, in the teeth of political and military realities. And we see it helping

the hard men among the Sandinists. The policy is unrealistic in still another sense. It runs against the deep instincts of the American people. A Washington Post-ABC News poll last month asked whether the United States should try to overthrow the

Nicaraguan government. The result was 12 percent yes, 70 percent no.

Given the irrational nature of the Reagan policy, it is stunning to realize that Democrats are relatively subdued in their criticism of it. Here is a policy based on fantasies, a policy carried out by murderers, a policy leading the United States into a Central American quagmire, a policy un-welcome to the public. Where are the voices of leadership making it the great issue it should be, the dominant issue before the country?

The United States is not threatened by Nicaragua, a country of few-er than three million people, desper-ately poor after years of dictatorship and war. It is threatened, in its deepest nature, by a policy that allies the United States with terrorism.

The New York Times.

#### problem. The main evidence is that the last decade, while America cree ed 18 million new jobs. Europe had net loss of a few million. In part th. represented a massive labor shakeo that has boosted productivity rates twice the rates in the United State Resultant high levels of unemplo ment are "one of our black areas

says the new secretary-general of the OECD, Jean-Clande Paye. Even with somewhat faster economic growth ment is not yet on the horizon.

The OECD reports that from 19 to 1981 spending for welfare pr grams in the industrial nations gr.

at twice the rate of economic grown For the rest of the decade, according to the study, there will be little roc to expand the welfare state. Grudgingly, Europeans conce that America's more flexible, less re-

In Europe

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON - Even after

w meaningful reduction of i budget deficit. America would st

ment compared to Europe, unless F.

rope shook off its lethargy and r

welfare spending and force busine

and labor to be more efficient

regaining a measure of confidence.
Yet it is clear that it faces a los

catching up process to match the pace of North America and Japan.

Europeans concede the size of the

sumed a better level of growth. There are early signs that Europ after some painful decisions to tri 1 11 M

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ulated labor and capital markets ha promoted the sort of entrepreneur magic that creates jobs. Lower t rates and business incentives atm. investment in the United States capital that might otherwise have ... nanced expansion in Europe. Slowly, European governments a ...

trying to make the atmosphere me conducive to investment, hoping replicate the American experien-Even Italy, where the scala mob ... produced an inflation rate during t 1970s that was the highest in indust. al Europe, has been able to hold a nual wage increases to single disi labor unions are open opponents of the regime. Nicaragua's is largely a Business profits have jumped.

Yel, as New York economist He. ry Kaufman suggests, the main dring force in whatever growth Euro A third area of unreason is the Reagan administration's military is achieving comes from swelling strategy in Nicaragua. The president is pressing Congress urgently to authorize aid to the "contras" so that ports to the United States, induc by the cheap rates for European or they can make the Sandinists cry rencies. So long as there is no "inc pendent strategy for growth," k man, retiring commander of U.S. Kaufman suggests, Europe is likely lag behind the United States.

A more upbeat note comes in Horst Schulmann, a former official the West German Finance Minist -who said recently: "Europe has cuto realize that it cannot build its: ture on smokestack industries, i reason flees, it is important to try to understand why. As Shakespeare stack industries. And government industrialists and bankers are di something about it." I hope I

Schulmann is right, for the woneeds a strong and vibrant Europ Yet doubts remain. In the face mined to overcome what conserva-tives call the Vietnam syndrome, an unwillingness by the United States to wergrown welfare-statism, the b that the OECD secretariat could we that the OECD secretariat could we that the OECD secretariat could we then to put in its press release was it "through the end of the 1980s w will be little or no room for increasi the scope and coverage of the well-As always when ideology is in the state." It said that the "essential fitures of the welfare state can

> And Mr. Paye, not wishing more than 3 percent, or a poten growth rate above 4 percent, ever further eradication of structural

gidities is accomplished. What it comes down to is that m. political leaders in Europe know t economic growth is a must, and t to get it, some antiquated custo must go. The technological gap tween Europe on the one hand the United States and Japan on other is appailing, as even Mr. Sci mann admits. One of the reason that there is a lack of venture can in Europe, outside of Britain.

European research-and-design ment spending is high, and Em scientists collected the bulk of year's Nobel prizes, Mr. Schulm points out. But can Europe capita and commercialize what is develor in scientific labs? It will take me than a dogged insistence on "Eu-optimism." As painful as the cut wages and welfare spending he been, more may be needed. Over Europe needs the courage to t away from protectionism, and a litical leadership that will help ful some of the original promise of truly integrated Common Market

Washington Post Writers Group.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Pakistan's Economy Here are a few observations in re-

sponse to Jonathan Power's opinion column "Zia Works a Little Miracle on Pakistan's Economy" (Feb. 15). According to the latest international financial statistics from the International Monetary Fund (December 1984), with a few exceptions most of developing Asia achieved about the same growth rate in the last seven years. Taking into account the foreign exchange resources that have been at its disposal, Pakistan's achievement is rather modest.

Yearly remittances by Pakistanis working in the Middle East reached nearly \$3 billion, not including \$1 billion in prepaid imports brought in by them. This is about 12 percent of GDP and one-lifth more than annual exports. In addition, Pakistan went to the top of the list of countries favored by Western donors after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Remittances, aid, loans and so forth totaled more than \$5 billion during the last year. With the lack of any imaginative economic strategy, these resources are used to support a

consumer-oriented society. Imports have mushroomed, and more than 70 percent are manufactured consumer goods or industrial raw materials for consumer goods for the domestic market. In recent years Pakistan has spent more to import cooking oils than industrial machinery.

The increasing trade deficit threat-

ens to deteriorate further during the current year. In 1983-84 the trade imbalance increased from the preced-ing year's \$2.7 billion to more than \$3 billion. The figures issued for the first half of 1984-85 show that Pakistan is heading for a record deficit on its trade balance, caused by a 7-percent drop in exports coupled with a 15percent rise in imports. The latest projections indicate that by the end of this decade the trade deficit will reach at least \$5 billion and the government will have to seek more and more foreign borrowing to fill the gap. At present it owes about \$14 billion — more than five years' exports at the current level.

Last year was to see the launching of a new five-year development plan; \$10 million was spent in drawing up a vast plan that was revised downward

three times before it was approved. The government has scrapped it, replacing it with a mini-version of a three-year plan. It dawned on the planner that, although Pakistan is in a unique position of having most of the foreign exchange requirements, it does not have the domestic resources to carry the plan through.

Private and state consumption has risen steadily. In 1977 it was 90 per-cent of GDP; in 1983, 95 percent leaving only 5 percent as savings to be invested. This is one of the lowest savings rates in the world. Other Asian countries average 23 percent.

[Name and address supplied.]

#### The Same in Maine

Charles Hillinger, in "Maine's French-Americans: A Quiet Group Seeks Recognition" (Feb. 15), comments that "physically, French-Americans appear ... no different from the majority of residents of Maine." Really, they don't have two beads and three arms?

MJ. PIATTELLL

Europe and a Global SI Discussion of President Reaga

due course two strategic defense ! tems (American and Soviet) will

development and, possibly later, military use of space impossible. Why could not Europe take initiative in creating a supranatio organization to control this glc research and, possibly later, the velopment and deployment of suc defensive system? Why could not rope take the initiative in creat one global doctrine to replace present ones? Instead of mutually

RENE VAL DRUENE

Strategic Defense Initiative cont an almost unchallenged premise

tems (American and Soviet) was ist, with components circling Earling Would not one such system dollar Europe could take the initiative creating one global research gram. The aim of a joint U.S.-S. European-Japanese program she be investigation of the possibilities ployment of a global nonnuclear tem that would render any prohibit

sured destruction, we could then h globally pursued survival.

Maastricht, The Netherland

## For Gall At Thai Border, Cambodians Settle Into a New Limbo

The Border."

Year, 1 don't times we will go back.

The refugees have few choices.

The refugees have few choices.

The refugees have few choices.

Thailand does not want them to men and women through a Khmer
settle here. Most reject the Phnom. Thailand, none of them completely resceful, because this particular trip of sun-scorched scrubland acing Cambodia is more than an

> within a country.
>
> Life in the border area is domiontrols its roads and issues its acnoods, and a roster of irregular ter of the most recent fighting. querrilla bands, whose wars are vaged from its sanctuaries.

Yet village life goes on, Clusters if small, weathered wooden houses in stilts are home to rural people :lassified as "affected Thais." There are thought to be nearly 00,000 of them along the hundred я so most vulnerable miles of fronier. Their lives are punctuated by egular identity checks, intermitent evacuations and occasional leaths in the ricefields.

At Ban Song, where the Thai army has a temporary base, a woman named Bun Peng said she and heard the Vietnamese guns and their camps.

vas glad the Thai troops had come. The civilian followers of the vas glad the Thai troops had come.

I bring the soldiers mangoes and
occurred and sticky rice," she said.

ticky rice, a rice sweetened with yrup, is a specialty of northeastern

The people who most dominate he border region now, giving it with its limbo-like atmosphere and is distinctive economy —a blanket of international relief embroidered be refugees, bundreds of thouands of them.

For five years, the camps peo-led by Cambodian guerrillas and heir civilian followers were seasonl phenomena in Thailand.

They mushroomed in the winter irv season as Hanoi's troops bomarded villages in guerrilla-con-rolled territory inside Cambodia. Vhen the rains came in June or nly, and mud slowed the Vietnamse Army, the Thai camps were bandoned and the resistance -nen, women, and children --nudged back over the border into ambodia to resume the war.

This year, the Vietnamese troops ave moved into the recently evacated Cambodian guerrilla settleneuts, apparently to stay. The administrator at one of the hai refugee sites was asked how

ong he thought his 20,000 Camboian charges would remain this.

**DOONESBURY** 

A Cambodian woman, pointing

START, MAN. NO

EVERYONE'S HERE.

I'M AFRAID IT'S

**BECAUSE OF YOUR** 

POLICY THAT THE

STARS CHECK THEIR

CHANNEL

13.35 FAMILY 14.30 NEW ANIMAL WORLD 15.00 SKY TRAX 1 15.45 SKY TRAX 2 16.30 SKY TRAX 3 17.30 MR ED

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

SURIN, Thailand — They call it
tanks rumbling over there. This year, I don't think we will go back."

The refusees have few choices.

nesty to return to Cambodia. Few, nternational boundary. It has be-some a separate world, a country

fered asylum in a third country.

Journalists drive four hou

Journalists drive four hours from Bangkok to the border town of Aranyaprathet to cover the nated by armies: Thailand's, which Cambodian war that can now be reported from only one side. A sixsess permits; Vietnam's, whose hour journey brings them to Surin, anks and artillery determine its in northeastern Thailand, the cen-

Maps are not much use since place names change and the places 

Guerrilla Leader Killed themselves appear and disappear with the ebb and flow of war. The guarrilla armies define the unofficial "provinces" in this area,

as they move back and forth across the border. South from Aranyaprathet to the Gulf of Siam is large-Khmer Rouge territory. To the north, as far as San Ro Changan. the non-Communist Khmer Peo-ple's National Liberation Front is dominant, From there, farther east and north to Surin, the followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk have

guerrilla armies, most of them recently driven from strongholds inside Cambodia by a Vietnamese offensive, live in tent cities that soon become villages of thatch and

The bamboo, like almost every thing that sustains life in the camps, is brought in by the UN Border Relief Operation, which was created in 1983 to oversee the distribution of World Food Pro-gram supplies and other social and sumanitarian assistance to this re-

For the Khmer Rouge, who ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979 with a reign of terror that left at least one million dead, this year is also different. For the first time, they abandoned their mountain hideouts of Phnom Malai and Phum Thmey to Vietnamese forces, scattered their troops in small units inside Cambodia and sent their families in large numbers to Thai-

The Khmer Rouge had been secretive and austere in opposition, barring outsiders from their guerrilla settlements and prohibiting a black market in consumer goods that would have eased living conditions in their camps.

Now Khmer Rouge civilians, without the stern presence of their military leadership, are living in relative freedom.

At Khao Ta Ngoc, about 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of

YES, THEY ARE, Q.

BOTTLENECK AT THE

I'M 60ING

TONEEDA

RECEIPT, MAN.

WEVE JUST GOT A

*STUPIO DOOR* 

EGO? I'M SORRY,

WHAT MISS ROSS,

THOSE ARE

THE RULES.

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to the edge of the site, said, "Some- Aranyaprathet, a reporter and a continuing Reuters reported Sun times we can hear the Vietnamese photographer wandered through day from Bangkok.

settle here. Most reject the Phnom speaking Thai interpreter. Children border, authoritative sources said. Penh government's offers of am- came forward cautiously. Young Fighting on both sides of the borif any, have a chance of being of although some were wearing the they added. Chinese-style uniforms of elite troops, came forward and an-

> Ruk Jont, 35, saying that he had been a Khmer Rouge soldier for more than a decade, brushed aside questions about Pol Pot, the guernillas' leader. Instead, he conspicuously praised Prince Sihanouk as a that Thailand would not consider "hero of the Khmer people."

A leading Cambodian guerrilla commander has been reported

their new camp, which houses near-ly 40,000 displaced people, without Friday when Vietnamese troops General King Men was killed shelled the Green Hill guerrilla base in Cambodia near the Thai men, who denied they were soldiers der showed no signs of slackening,

> Meanwhile, Thailand has rejected suggestions from Hanoi on end-ing the hostilities. The Vietnamesesuggestions were conveyed by the visiting Australian foreign minister, Bill Hayden, who had been in Hanoi. The Thai foreign minister, Siddhi Savetsila, told Mr. Hayden suggestions for a peaceful settle-ment of the Cambodian conflict until Vietnamese incursions into

Thailand were ended. killed, and fighting on both sides of The Thai official said 3,000 Viet and were resisting the Thai-Cambodian border was namese troops intruded six miles push them back.



into Thai territory last Tuesday The Thai official said 3,000 Viet- and were resisting Thai attempts to



Cambodian refugees resting near Surin before being moved deeper into Thai territory.

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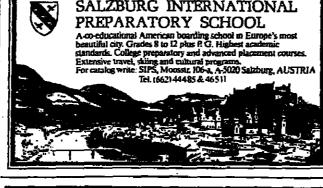
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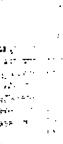
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## Reagan 'Star Wars' Vision Brings Strategic Doctrine, Alliances Into a New Era

about the program are not getting much of a hearing in the inner councils. By almost all accounts, support for the program has become

the touchstone of loyalty to the president.
In fact, whether some of these questions will be answered may depend on the purview of the debate. And that may depend on who defines its terms - the administration or its critics in

Congress and the arms control field. Officials acknowledge that the administration wants the vision to dominate what they see as a narrow and practical debate about research into promising technologies.

The critics want to cast the debate in the broadest possible terms now, before the program becomes enormous and politically unstop-

Officials and critics alike agree that some research is desirable, if only on the ground of prudence and as a check against Soviet projects. Moreover, it should be pointed out that nei-ther critics nor Soviet leaders who publicly ar-

gue for limits on military research have put forward a plan for monitoring work that for the most part occurs in laboratories. Mr. Reagan opened the door to the larger debate when he unveiled his ideas on March 23, 1983. In calling on scientists to find ways to render nuclear weapons "impotent and obso-

lete," he said, "My fellow Americans, tonight we are launching an effort which holds the purpose of changing the course of human history. Mr. Reagan and his senior aides say by way of justification of the program that they want to escape the nuclear nightmare by going from

this is also consistent with positions on nuclear war recently taken by the Roman Catholic bishops of the United States. It is precisely the problem that Mr. Reagan's predecessors from Lyndon B. Johnson on wres-iled with. They all said "no" to making the is simply a means of defending missiles. To

the targets. Their objections were based largely on the ground that such defensive systems were not feasible.

Now, Mr. Reagan and The real fear is that the side many of his advisers that got to the optimal mix of maintain, this has changed. "Current tech-nology," he said in unoffensive and defense veiling his plan, has at-tained a level of sophistication where it is that it could destroy most of gin this effort. It will the other side's forces in a take years, probably decades, of effort on many retaliatory blow with

All the worse, charged a host of U.S. scientists, defenses. This, in theory, arms control specialists and the Soviet Union. would make nuclear war ble and sensible peace. 'rationally' thinkable. Rather than a more stathey argued, Mr. Reagan's vision would touch off a new and more dan-

for arms control Soviet officials are saying publicly and privately that they will have to accelerate their research program and keep open the option of making more offensive nuclear warheads to overcome prospective defenses. They also express concern that once the research program gains momentum, future U.S. presidents will find it difficult to stop. They argue that a system to defend populations will not work, but they do tend to think it might be possible to build a limited system for the defense of missile sites. of concern

Still, they do not want to open this door either. As for feasibility and rendering nuclear weapons obsolete, Mr. Brown, the defense secretary who is a nuclear physicist, spoke for scientists who are critics of the program when he wrote recently: "The combinations of limitations costs - and especially the potential countermeasures make the prospect of a perfect or near-perfect defense negligibly low."

the director of the Strategic Defense Initiative, puted this in an interview, saying: "There is y little question that we can build a very very little question that we can built highly effective defense against ballistic missiles how soon and how someday. The question is how soon and how affordable and what degree of effectiveness can initial steps allow us." As for those who disagree, he suggested that it was "because for a lifetime they have been dedicated to another idea and they are not very willing to accept a new thought process."

"What is really happening," he said, "is that there are a large number of dedicated, talented people working on this in government and in-dustry. And when they all have a goal to march to, and that's what the president gave us, you just cannot stop the progress they are making and that progress is what's happening."

Officials say Mr. Reagan's 1983 speech was

inspired in part by his monthly meetings with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who proposed rethinking the idea of developing defenses to protect

Mr. Reagan, in effect, enlarged this notion, and his speech was viewed by administration officials as essentially a way of telling them that this was one of his top priorities, perhaps his ultimate legacy. He made few concrete decisions about the program other than to approve an increase in spending of about 50 percent over six years, an increase from about \$20 billion to about \$30 billion.

His senior aides, many of whom acknowledged being taken by surprise, proceeded to fill in the blanks and push their own views, often in contradictory ways.

deterrence based on offense or the threat of retaliation to deterrence resting on defense or the security of protection. On moral grounds, this is also consistent with positions on nuclear war recently taken by the Roman Catholic bish-Weinberger, it is a technological stepping stone from missile defense to the president's larger conception of immaculate defense. To others, it transition from mutual assured destruction to mutual assured defense, in which attacking missiles would be destroyed before they could reach ident, it is a bargaining chip in arms control negotiations, while to others, including the pressiles would be destroyed before they could reach ident, it is untouchable." As matters stand, the

edministration is asking Congress to approve \$3.7 billion this year, after \$1.4 billion last year, for research on what is envisaged as a three-tier defensive system.

The first line of defense would be in the three- to five-minute "boost phase" as a missile with its watheads is rising to leave the atmosphere. The second would be in the midcourse flight in space of about 20 minutes when the warheads or re-entry vehicles separate from the missile. The terminal phase is the last two minutes of flight as the warheads re-enter the atmosphere.
Broadly speaking, the technological innova-

tions come for the most space and succeed only in destroying prospects part in the first two phases. Here the administration is looking at an array of possibilities: 5Dac and ground-based lasers, magnetic rail guns that fire projectiles at amazing speeds and directed beams of subatomic particles

As the skeptics see it, this automatic and automated situation would require almost immediate reaction and could effectively remove the possibility of human decision - even by the ident. And in the past, of course, even the 25-minute flight time of intercontinental missiles was regarded as short and always a matter

The terminal phase of the defense would use existing and more conventional technologies of firing a missile at an incoming warhead. Advocates say this technology could be deployed

The administration remains divided on the scientific, technological, systems engineering feasibility and importance of the idea. At one end are the doctrinal purists such as Fred C. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

## Allies Now Appear Less Critical Of Space-Based Defense Systems

because of its far-reaching implications for our

He said the plan had helped to bring the Soviet Union back to arms negotiations, and noted that it "seeks to shift the balance from offensive nuclear weapons to defensive conven-As for the French, they remain publicly criti-

cal of any defensive systems in space (which, in the long run, would make the French nuclear force obsolete), but they have signaled privately that they are not going to oppose the research.

At the same defense seminar in Munich,
France's defense minister, Charles Hernu, said, The strongest probability is still that the deployment of defensive systems would relaunch an offensive arms race. But France's minister for external relations,

Roland Dumas, said recently that the program is a seductive philosophy; it can please public movement because the proposed system has few opinion. But we need to talk more about this

The drift in France toward accepting the feasibility of the initiative was apparently re- Britain. flected last week in a call by a French general for Western Europe to develop its own space-based missile defense program. The general's remarks

Soviet Union could be a new rallying point. Frank Allaun, vice president of Britain's Camwere contained in a front-page article published paign for Nuclear Disarmament, has described under a pseudonym in the newspaper Le

Lord Carrington, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has also said he supports the research program. The support for the research has become firm

at an important time. A number of analysts, including Thierry de Montbrial, director of the present the plan in a consistent manner. French Institute of International Relations, see the possibility of a Soviet attempt to mount a new psychological offensive aimed at Europe in connection with the Geneva talks. Mrs. Thatcher, in Washington, said flatly, "We shall face

One Soviet gambit being discussed would link SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe in ex- dissipated.

change for cancellation of the Strategic Defense the closest and most confidential consultations Initiative and the removal of the Pershing-2 and ruise missiles the NATO allies have deployed as a counterforce against the SS-20s.

The likelihood of an official Western rejection of such a proposal seems clear, since the Europeans have tacitly supported research on space-based systems and Mr. Reagan has specifcally excluded research on the program from the Geneva bargaining.

But a Soviet offer to trade SS-20s for a U.S. defensive system that may never succeed would tempt many Europeans, and test Mr. Kohl and

Over the last months, the European peace movement has been very quiet as the NATO deployment went forward without an increase in international tensions, and resumption of the arms control talks was announced.

"Star wars" has been a difficult issue for the emotional hooks for the public. Defensive, dis-embodied, and for the most part nonnuclear, it is stationed in space rather than Belgium or

But the notion of a tradeoff offered by the reported Soviet hints about such an offer as ounding "generous and sensible to me."

To the extent that they are willing to defend -or not oppose - the research on space-based missile defenses, the allies have made clear that their success in countering a political offensive will depend in part on the Americans' ability to

So far, this has not been the case. The administration seems to have had trouble making up its mind whether the goal is total protection from nuclear attack, or a disincentive against pre-emptive first strikes.

Under the circumstances, the skepticism and uncertainty that the allies have felt from the a Soviet offer to drestically cut or eliminate the start in relation to the missile plan has not



WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union is

approximately equal to the United States in

basic research on directed energy, like lasers

and beams of subatomic particles, that would be required for a broad land- and space-

based missile defense system, according to

Pentagon reports.

But it is said to trail badly in the technol-

ogy that would be needed to make such

High-ranking Reagan administration offi-

cials now publicly express a belief that a U.S.

drive to design a space-based defense against nuclear attack will eventually force the Soviet

Union to give up its present reliance on offensive land-based intercontinental ballis-

tic missiles and build a similar defense system

These officials say the result of the U.S.

effort, made through its Strategic Defense Initiative, more commonly called "star wars,"

would be a more stable nuclear stalemate.

Soviet policy and weapons technology, how-

ever, the Soviet Union may instead multiply

its present offensive missile force in the hope

that it can saturate and overwhelm the pro-

posed U.S. defensive shield. The Russians

will also probably explore technologically

simple and inexpensive methods of overcoming a "star wars" defense, the analysts say:

In private, some government anthorities agree that both the Soviet development and

the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative are more

likely to reach a result opposite from that

intended: encourage an offensive arms race,

bring about the death of the 1972 treaty

limiting anti-missile defenses and prompt a

shift toward a more hostile, hair-trigger relationship between the two powers.

A series of interviews with experts on the

Soviet Union both in and outside the U.S.

government and a review of their writings

and public statements shows a general belief that, eventually at least, the Soviet Union

may also seek to build a defensive umbrella

In the next few years, however, according

to some experts, the Soviet Union will proba-

bly take few dramatic or visible military steps

to counter the professed intention of the

Reagan administration to build a new and

The Russians already have by far the most

extensive strategic, or long-range, defense system in the world. But it is known to be

porous. It includes an air defense of 10,000

surface-to-air missiles and thousands of in-

terceptor aircraft and a relatively primitive

and rudimentary anti-ballistic missile defense

Defense Department officials say they do

not believe these defenses could prevent pen-etration of the Soviet Union by low-flying

bombers and cruise missiles or prevent a crushing blow by nuclear missiles. Nonethe-

less, they say they are worried that the use of

mobile radars and "upgraded" surface-to-air missiles could be used in an effort to provide

a nationwide anti-missile network now pro-

Speaking four days after President Ronald

Reagan outlined his own hopes in March 1983 for a defense that would render nuclear

weapons "impotent and obsolete," Yuri V.

Andropov, then the Soviet leader, said

"Should this conception be translated into reality, it would in fact open the floodgates to a runaway race of all types, both offensive

Sayre Stevens, a former Central Intelli-

gence Agency deputy director and a consul-tant on national security matters, said of the

administration's goal of shifing from a strate-

gy of deterrence based on retaliatory offen-sive power to one of defense, "I don't quite

see how you get from here to there." He predicted a period of strategic uncertainty.

Institute of Technology, a Defense Depart-ment consultant on Soviet military policy,

said, "It's not going to be a race between our 'star wars' and their 'star wars,' but a race

against our system and their efforts to over-

An increasingly frequent administration contention is that the Soviet Union is "doing

more than we are" in the exotic technologies

needed for a nearly leak-proof advanced de-

Richard D. DeLauer, a former undersecre-

tary of defense for research and engineering,

told Congress that although the Soviet Union

"equals" the United States in directed energy

research, it "lags in other technologies that

He added, "We are ahead in computers.

optics, automated control, electro-optical

sensors, propulsion, radar, sofware, telecom-

The area in which the Soviet Union leads

the United States is in large rockets with great

throw-weight — the capacity to lift and pro-pel great weight. But for lifting such things as

are crucial" for missile defense.

munications and guidance systems."

whelm or neutralize it."

Stephen M. Meyer of the Massachusetts

against intercontinental missiles.

complex strategic nuclear defense.

in the Moscow area.

hibited by treaty.

In the view of several other experts on

of its own.

energy beams into workable weapons.

more useful than large rockets.

But, despite an inferior technology base, the Soviet Union has always managed to match any major U.S. weapon innovation from early fission bombs to multiple war-heads on missiles and high missile accuracy. The catch-up period has usually been shorter than U.S. policy-makers expected.

Statements regarding Soviet research and possible Soviet advantages are often difficult to double-check. Much of what is known about Soviet programs involves extrapolation from photo reconnaissance and electronic surveillance by U.S. satellites.

The Soviet Union has what is believed to

be two large ground lasers at Sary-Shagan in Kazakhstan, as well as a vigorous research program in particle-beam acceleration. Almost all experts, however, describe the lasers and programs as "basic" research and not active weapons development programs. Pen-tagon documents speak only of "possible" military applications.

A half-dozen officials in the Pentagon and

the Central Intelligence Agency said intelligence about Soviet efforts was scanty and

Mr. Meyer and John E. Pike, a space policy analyst of the Federation of American Scientists, a private group that stude policy problems arising out of science, used identical language in saying that American analysts tended to measure "input rather than outrended to measure input famer than our-put," because they are forced to do so. "The real question," Mr. Meyer said, "is what the Soviets are getting out of it."

The Soviet Union has been committed to a

military doctrine called "damage limitation, which has not been embraced by U.S. offi-

A belief in the usefulness of limiting nuclear damage has meant that the Soviet Union has historically been willing to put into place -and to expend large

United States in fashioning

large-scale, reliable defense

physics principles into a

opportunities for Soviet

scientists to counter the

Strategic Defense Initiative.

strategic thinkers and

provide numerous

amounts of money and mannower for marginally effective military systems that clearly could not protect the nation from nuclear devasation. The Soviet anti-bal-

listic missile defense around Moscow is an example. Although Moscow was permit ted by treaty to build 100 ABM launchers, it constructed only 68. A wide range of U.S. government and nongovernment analysis say they believe the actual protection pro-vided against a huge

U.S. strike is close to zero, but the Soviet Union did not dismantle its system as the United States did in the

According to intelligence reports, the Soviet Union is now upgrading the Moscow ABM network with rocket interceptors that are much faster than the original rockets, al-though still slower than U.S. Sprint rockets developed more than a decade ago. The increased speed of the interceptors would apparently permit them to engage U.S.

warheads after the warheads had re-entered the atmosphere, which would strip away the cloud of U.S. decoys. The Soviet Union has also made observable advances in phased array radars, which

are steered electronically. Mechanically steered radars of the past are regarded as almost useless against a large swarm of war-heads. But the Russians still trail in radar One Pentagon fear is that comparable improvements that permit tracking and engage-

ment radars to pick up targets with low radar cross-sections — which is to say, U.S. warheads - and to make radars mobile or transportable will bring closer the possibility of a nationwide ballistic missile defense. U.S. monitoring of the new generation SA-12 surface-to-air missile tests indicate that

they have some potential anti-missile use, experts said, and could possibly be incorported into a defense system. Several other experts tend to agree with Mr. Meyer that Soviet polices regarding

weapons development and deployment are different from those of the United States, and that if a true "race" develops the Russians are likely to be first into the field with rudimenta-

They have always been willing to field systems that did not work and then tinker with them through model changes and design innovation," Mr. Meyer said.

He even predicts that if the Stragegic Defense Initative provokes unlimited competition, the Russians "will be the first in space Mr. Meyer added that "it won't be an effective weapon," because the Soviet Union would still face the daunting problems of finding targets and pointing and tracking, which are far from solution by superior U.S. technology. "But it will be a laser," he said, "and it will drive Congress and officials here Possible Soviet countermeasures against the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative seem to

raise more troubling questions for the short and middle term than a race for the ultimate Indeed, it is the possibility of these mea-sures that lies behind much of the uncertainty about the feasibility and ultimate reliability

of the "star wars" proposals.

Paul H. Nitze, the administration's senior arms-control adviser, said last month that at least two "demanding" conditions must be met before even a technically workable nucle-

ar defense system would be deployed.

He said that the components of the defense must be survivable against attack and that Soviet countermeasures must not be cheaper to put in place than the defensive shield. If Soviet countermeasures were cheaper, devices to penetrate a defense could be built faster and on a scale larger than the planned

Experts outside the government, however, have for two years expressed belief that plausible countermeasures by the Soviet Union not only are likely to be cheaper, but also will involve technologies that, on the whole, are considerably more simple than the daunting problems of building an integrated, working

Even scientists critical of the workability and desirability of "star wars" say most of the basic scientific principles are possible. But principles into a large-scale, reliable defense may not be possible

The difficulties faced by the United States provide numerous opportunities for Soviet strategic thinkers and scientists to counter the Strategic Defense The difficulties faced by the

Initiative. The "boost phase" aspect of the U.S. system, for example, might use chemical lasers that would destroy Soviet ICBMs in the first three to five minutes of their flight while the boost, or lifting, rockets were still burning. This would occur before the missiles had dispersed multiple warheads and before a cloud of decoys, chaff and aerosols could be

raised that might thwart U.S. defenses. "One of the first things the Soviets could do," Mr. Meyer said, "is to drag out all of the 1,000 or more ICBM boosters they have lying around. They would not even need warheads

He said launching such boosters along with armed missiles would automatically increase the number of targets, complicating the task of the U.S. sensors and defensive weapons. And he said intelligence information indi-cated that the Soviet Union was continuing to produce about 150 modern boosters a year. By the time a U.S. system could be deployed Mr. Meyer said, the Soviet "threat cloud" would be much larger than it is now.

Alternatively, according to Richard L. Garwin and Knrt Gottfried, who are physicists and leaders of the Union of Concerned Scientists, an independent organization of scientists concerned about nuclear war, the Soviet Union could seek to develop "fastburn boosters" that would finish burning before leaving the atmosphere, where they are immune to present-day laser technology.

In the somewhat longer run, the Soviet Union could clearly increase its arsenal of actual ICBMs, fitted with both warheads and such "penetration aids" as decoys and chaff. The Defensive Technologies Studies Team

that examined the "star wars" prospects for the administration in 1983 anticipated a possible expansion of the Soviet strategic arsenal, postulating that an actual U.S. defense should be able to deal with about 30,000 hostile warheads, more than three times the number now in the Soviet strategic arsenal. This should not have been surprising. When the Soviet Union began building the relatively impotent anti-ballistic missile defease permitted under the 1972 ABM treaty. the United States increased its inventory of nuclear warheads from about 2,000 to about 7,000 in nine years. Most of these were multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles, or MIRVs, which were developed in large part as a means of overcoming the limited Soviet defense. While the availability and production of

fissionable materials place some limits on the growth of warheads, they are much cheaper than space battle stations and much faster to

Research is being conducted on a U.S. space-based defense, right,

that would attack strategic weap-ons at several stages of their tra-

jectory. Such a defense is likely to involve technologies that are more

complicated and considerably more expensive than the Soviet countermeasures, left, that are

considered likely to be deployed

**Technology** 

Is Shaping

Arms Policy

build, according to weapon technologists.

"Fractionation," or increasing the number of MIRVs carried by each missile, is possible, and it is easier for the Soviet Union because its large missiles have greater payloads. The Joint Chiefs of Staff told Congress that Soviet SS-18 ICBMs could be fitted with 30 warheads each instead of the 10 now permitted

The Russians are also expected by most experts to step up the development—already under way—of conics missiles and already under way — of cruise missiles and of air-planes and submarines with which to launch

Another Soviet countermeasure much discussed by weapons experts and strategic analysts involves firing ballistic missiles from offshore submarines on "depressed" or lowangle trajectories. The use of such low-angle trajectories.

would mean that boosters and warheads would spend much less time in space outside the atmosphere and that the elapsed time from launching to target would be signifi-cantly less. These factors would considerably complicate nuclear defense. "Precursor attacks" are another possible

Soviet ploy, and in the view of some weapons experts, one of the most likely. In simpleterms, they would involve detonating nuclear weapons in space to blind, cripple or destroy the defensive armada or else attacking the relatively delicate ground stations in the United States that will relay battle data to and from the defensive weapons.

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lite weapons is another possibility. Mr. De-. Lauer told Congress in 1983 that it would be virtually impossible to install a space defense if the Soviet Union took military action to oppose that step.
"Space mines" are another widely dis-

cussed ploy. These would be satellites paried in orbit near U.S. warning sensors or spacebased defensive devices. The explosive charges in such mines could be detonated by radio before, or during, an attack. Or, experts said, missile boosters could be ....

spun at several revolutions per minute. This would require a large increase in the power of defensive lasers, since the beam could dwell :on an area of the rocket for only a short time. Easier still would be an increase in Soviet measures for "passive defense," such as fur-ther reinforcement or hardening of missile silos, dispersal of vital facilities - everything from industry to command-and-control burkers to transportation - and civil defense No one professes to know which, if any, of

the more plausible countermeasures the Soviet Union might seek to employ. But, in part, this uncertainty grows out of uncertainty about the U.S. intentions. In the Reagan administration, officials

have made some ambiguous and contradictory signals as to the actual goal of the Strategic Defense Initiative. They have alternated between describing it as a "thoroughly reli-able" system to protect the U.S. civil population and the easier-to-achieve protection of missile siles and command posts. In any case, some analysts say they doubt

the program will have the desired strategic and political effect on Soviet leaders, and cite Soviet statements to underline this doubt Roald Z. Sagdeyev, director of the Institute for Space Research of the Soviet Academy of Science, said recently that "it is plainly intional to build up defensive systems and expect the other side to limit offensive weap

A senior member of the Soviet Politburo Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, told President Reagan in a meeting Thursday that Moscow would respond with "both offensive and do. fensive" measures if the United States went.

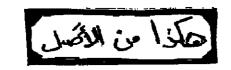
ahead with the Strategic Defense Initiative. Some analysts say they fear the worst effect of the U.S. defense initiative may be on. Soviet nuclear strategy and planning, rather than on technological innovations.

A report on the Strategic Defense Initiative written by a commission of which Mr. Sag-deyev was co-chairman said that "although if cannot be regarded as an effective means of defense against a massive first strike, it may create illusions about possible defense against the retaliatory strike."

This conclusion is in close agreement with the opinion of several U.S. scientists and Soviet affairs analysts, who say they believe that while a defensive shield is under construction or even when completed, it will be seen by both sides as more useful in handling what is called a "ragged response" by a nation whose nuclear forces have been badl) damaged in a first strike. Such thinkers therefore believe that missik:

defense would be seen in both Moscow and Washington as encouraging first-strike stra-tegic policies and would hurt rather than helf

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WEAPONS IN SPACE / The 'Star Wars' Controversy

SPACE-BASED RELAY MIRROR

reflects laser

"POP UP" X-RAY LASER

missile on warning of Soviet

attack; rises just high enough to shoot at ICBMs as they emerge

aunched from subma

SPACE BASED SENSOR

tracks ICBMs and RVs; gives

aiming information to battle

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For U.S., Path to 'Star Wars' Is Strewn With Engineering Obstacles

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Hidden in the rocky canyons of the Santa Susana Mountains outside Los Angeles is the nearest thing to a "star wars" laser base anywhere in the Western world. Its code name is Sigma Tau. This is as close to weaponization and as

SPACE-BASED BATTLE STATION

SURVEILLANCE SATELLITE

gives early warning of launch

STAGE I Boost Phase

LAUNCH OF SOVIET ICBMs

attack could include 1,000 or

far from the laboratory as you're going to see without full-scale development," said Bill Robinson, director of laser programs for the Rockwell International Corp., which began Sigma Tan secretly for the Air Force in 1976. Two years earlier on the same site. Rockwell used its own money to start brilding a high-energy laser called Rachel, which the corporation describes as the forerunner to the Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly called

"star wars," which the government is propos-Until Mr. Robinson led a reporter on a tour recently, no one outside military circles had been permitted to examine the huge mountaintop site of Sigma Tau.

Part of Rockwell International's mission is to demonstrate how to build lasers whose resonators — a component that helps extract intense beams of light from chemical reactions - are compact cylinders instead of long, narrow tubes. The goal is to find ways of someday packaging such objects into as small a volume as possible, Mr. Robinson said, with the space shuttle cargo bay a convenient unit of measure.

Lifting the curtain of secrecy around Sigma Tau was part of access to "star wars" work at the commercial level recently granted by the Pentagon's SDI office and the military service branches. In interviews with engineers in the military industry across the country, all of whom were allowed to speak publicly for the first time about their work, these were among the major points:

• The Reagan administration's optimism about developing a defense against nuclear missiles is supported, in part, by years of industrial research and actual weaponsbuilding. But the industry has only the most rudimentary engineering ability in many crucial areas.

 Assuming that the primary components of an effective anti-missile system — lasers, rocket interceptors, sensors, computers, and power supplies -- can be reliably manufactured, putting much of this equipment into orbit around the Earth and maintaining it there year after year represent additional challenges of uncharted dimensions.

From Bethpage, New York, where engineers for the Grumman Corp. have been studying space-based radars for a dozen years, to Orlando, Florida, where the Martin Marietta Corp. is trying to push its 1960svintage missile interceptors into the next century, to the West Coast, where companies like Rockwell, TRW, and the Boeing Corp. have been building lasers, power supplies, and sensor devices for more than a decade, there is no doubt that "star wars" is far more than fantasy, or at least more than the political

gambit that some have suggested it is.
Unlike their scientific colleagues at national laboratories like Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore, however, the engineers are faced with having to make business decisions. At a time when activity on conventional military programs is already booming and highly trained technologists are in short supply, capitalism has lent a sobering dose of reality to

the science-lictional promise of "star wars." At Grumman, where profits have customarily come from building warplanes for the navy, a small group of engineers has been steadily working on a type of radar antenna, called "space-fed," that might offer the size and weight advantages necessary for operation in space. In the last decade, the government has spent about \$15 million on Grumman's work on space-based radar, with the

company also investing some money. Although less glamorous than the big lasers that have given the SDI its popular sobriquet, radars that operate from satellites and that can create detailed images of thousands of targets simultaneously at great distances are a linchpin of any future antimissile system. Existing ground-based radars such as the elaborate network operated by the North American Air Defense Command have little technical relevance for such systems. While conventional radars rely on a reflector dish or labyrinthine cable tubing to transmit and receive electronic signals, Grum-man's space-fed array uses a flexible plastic membrane, embedded with many tiny antennas, that can be unfurled like a window shade. These antennas radiate radar energy from a solar- or perhaps nuclear-powered source at the end of an extended mast over

the membrane, hence the term space-fed. "This type of antenna is an order of magnitude less sensitive to structural deformations" than radars like the powerful Aegis аттау developed by the navy for ship defense, said Robert Mantus, a Grumman radar engineer. "It's very lightweight, but it isn't deli-

Low mass would be a crucial advantage in enabling a radar satellite to perform evasive manenvers in a combat situation, and the ability to withstand forces that could bend or important for such antennas that must create precise images of targets as small as nuclear

warheads. "I don't think it's unreasonable that in 10 years you could" put an operational space-fed antenna in orbit, said John Diglio, director of the company's space-based radar program. "Technology-wise, many of the key

points have been demonstrated." But the Grumman antenna, he said, would have to be the size of several football fields to provide the resolution needed to track warbeads. The largest device built and tested so far is only 10 feet (three meters) square.

"To say it's simple would be incorrect." said Mr. Diglio, of expanding the model to a full-sized "star wars" antenna. "One could go out and build just an antenna - it wouldn't be much of a problem. But one wants to develop a whole satellite that deploys, possesses all the structural and survivable prop-

As in other areas of space weaponry development, it is this process of scaling up that remains an engineering quandary. The academic science and technology needed to conceive a prototype may exist, but the path

At Martin Marietta, engineers hold the advantage of a corporate history that includes having actually built and tested a full-scale anti-missile in-

terceptor for the Called Sprint, after its Research under way at U.S. ability to reach highaltitude targets only government laboratories and seconds after launching, the missile was military contractors leaves no first lannched successfully in 1965, less than doubt that "star wars" is far three years after demore than fantasy, or at least sign studies began. It was retired by the more than the political mid-1970s, however, along with the rest of gambit that some have the nation's Safeguard anti-missile system, suggested it is. which was judged to be too costly and inef-

fective.

"We have just completed a seven-month concept definition" of new interceptors, said Joel Strickland, technical director of Martin Marietta's effort to win an army contract for interceptor develop-

"We approached it with a little bit of the same fear and trembing that was in the introduction to Sprint," he said. "The real nut," he added, "is nonnuclear engagement."

By nonnuclear engagement, Mr. Strickland referred to the fact that unlike Sprint, which carried a neutron bomb to destroy incoming targets within the Earth's atmosphere, the proposed Strategic Defense Initiative interceptor, a self-propelled rocket, would rely on a conventional explosive so as not to black out its tracking radars.

The difference in guidance accuracy is formidable: Sprint needed only to arrive several thousand feet, about a kilometer, away from its target, but the new interceptor must approach within several yards, or meters,

"That has yet to be demonstrated," Mr. Strickland said, "and there are people who won't believe it until it is."

Martin Marietta's Orlando division is also drawing upon its experience in building so-

## **Attackers Could Bypass Shield**

**BEAM WEAPON** 

emical laser, possib

By Joseph Firchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS - The defense initiative known as 'star wars" is intended to defend against a strike by strategic missiles, but it is not a perfect shield against nuclear attack.

For example, it will not protect a U.S. city against a nuclear bomb carried in a suitcase, which weapons technology has made possible. And a much more serious threat is posed by low-flying cruise missiles, which could slip through planned U.S. strategic

A bomber is a problem of terrorism, not nuclear strategy. The usual antidotes apply: preventive intelligence, anti-terrorist measures including teams trained in bomb disposal and other special tactics, and the

considered improbable. It is considered impossible to smuggle large numbers of nuclear devices into military areas of the United States or of the Soviet Union. So even a rovernment that resorted to a wave of suitcase bombs would face massive reprisals. A much more considerable problem inable rockets that could be launched in deterrence.

The device most frequently mentioned for

"swarms" from low-flying bombers at U.S. cities or nuclear bases.

Disguised by "stealth technology" to hide them from radar detection, cruise missiles, following the terrain closely as they maneuver toward their targets, could theoretically slip in under the "star wars" shield.

Space-based defenses are intended to intercept ballistic missiles, which are through space on their trajectories. Short-range systems, such as cruise missiles, or even auclear-tipped battlefield weapons, such as the French-made Exocet missile, that could be lannehed from submarines in coastal waters,

during their short flight times. This could only be accomplished by developing a new form of the continental air defenses dismantled by the United States in the 1960s. These defenses included a dense As a strategic option, nuclear terrorism is nationwide network of radars, missiles and interceptor aircraft, and the expense of replacing them has been estimated at \$50

billion a year. But these smaller missiles, even though they could pose a devastating threat to civilian populations, lack the accuracy and payloads to threaten either superpowers' nuclevolves cruise missiles, small and maneuver- ar strike force and decisively upset mutual

"Star wars' didn't all of a sudden come

called "smart rocks," like the Copperhead guided cannon shell. These projectiles, which Of all the contractors at work on antimissile weapons technology, Rockwell's can theoretically home in on their targets -Rocketdyne division in Los Angeles is among with the aid of sophisticated heat sensors, for the most deeply involved. Over all, the corpoexample, instead of just being lobbed like ration's work for the Strategic Defense Initiaordinary artillery shells - are crucial to the tive was worth about \$50 million last year, eventual success of some principal weapons most of that money coming from government in the Strategic Defense Initiative.

shooting smart projectiles is called an electroupon us," said R.D. Paster, Rocketdyne's magnetic rail gun, which so far exists only in vice president of advanced programs. primitive laboratory models. Instead of using Rocketdyne has been involved in technology in that area for over 10 years. a chemical explosion to fire shells, the rail gun would use tremendously strong magnetic fields to fling them along metal guides and Mr. Paster said that from an engineering standpoint, "we probably know more about out through frichow to do the job with electromagnetic

launch them for Mar-

tin Marietta. The

Copperhead shell, by

comparison, can with-stand forces of only

about 9,000 times

basic physics of materials that you may get

into when you start talking about a couple of

hundred thousand Gs at launch," Mr. Casa-

lese said, adding that the shell's microminia-

turized electronics would also have to with-

stand the intense magnetic fields, which

could induce damaging jolts of electrical cur-

projectile could be the easiest part of a rail-

gun system to develop, he said, compared

with the launcher itself, for which there are

The University of Texas has built an ex-

perimental rail gun that, while hardly a weap-

on, is a hint of what might come in the future.

A few dozen feet long and less than an inch

(25 millimeters) in diameter, it can fire pellets

weighing 85 grams to high velocities, but not repeatedly. Smart projectiles foreseen by Martin Marietta engineers, by comparison,

With new financing from the military, the

Texas researchers are getting ready a new launcher in a new seven-story building. All

together, with its special detectors and equip-ment to measure the speed and characteris-

ties of projectiles, the new "gun" will measure

over 130 feet long.

would weigh several thousand grams.

no workable military precedents.

Yet with all its uncertainties, the smart

"There are some

tioniess space. launchers and can foresee the types of prob-lems we'll have than we can with a directed "You have to accelerate greater than any energy system. He noted that directed-energy devices, inother weapon produced in this country. cluding lasers, "still have a lot of physics to on the order of hunwork out." dreds of thousands of Chemical lasers, like Sigma Tan, get their times greater than the energy from combustion of fuels similar to those used in rocket engines. Large portions of the energy produced by these chemical force of gravity," said Joseph Casalese, who is studying smart proreactions are lost as heat. But significant iectiles and ways to amounts can be extracted in concentrated

beams of "coherent" light, using a system of mirrors and resonant chambers. Lasers are envisioned mostly for use in space, since the atmosphere can absorb their energy or disrupt the light beams in various ways. Another proposal is to keep the laser and its fuel supply on the ground, and reflect its beam from a series of mirrors in space to

the target.
Sigma Tan's fuel produces relatively lowenergy infrared beams, compared with what would be needed to destroy enemy missiles. Indeed, chemicals that would create the highenergy beams needed for weaponry are as yet unproven, though Mr. Robinson said that this "Holy Grail is almost here."

Rockwell is also developing a source of electrical power for use in space, one of the most critical yet little discussed aspects of the "Star wars" dream. "We're in a situation where you might have

40 spacecraft, different types that you would want to join to, and it's got to meet the special needs of each one," said Bob Anderson, program manager for space nuclear power. Weapons generally require huge pulses of electricity, whereas radars or computers run steadily at a lower level, rather like home

Power is definitely an enabling technology for many of the weapons," Mr. Anderson said. The total power area is not solved by any means, especially in the very high powers and high currents. There we're not yet into as many engineering decisions as we are in what we call 'hotel power,' which keeps all the backup capability going - data processing.

cooling, et cetera. That area is very touchy."

To help solve the power problem, the Pentagon has announced the creation of a \$19 million, four-year research program at a consortium of five universities. Lieutenant General James A. Abramson of the Air Force, director of the SDI, said the group would "address critical problems associated with the issues of nonnuclear space power.

"SMART ROCK" small homing device launched

by air-to-space rocket from jet

SPACE-BASED

**BATTLE STATION** 

Rockwell's main competitor in the chemi-cal laser field is the TRW Corp., which is working on two large devices of the same class as Sigma Tau. One, called Miracl, was the first laser to produce more than a megawatt of light energy. In theoretical discussions, laser weapons of about 25 megawatts output are assumed.

The other device, known as Alpha, is only six months past the ground-breaking stage of construction, according to Bob Walqu TRW vice president and program executive on SDI projects.

The X-ray laser, which was developed at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California and which is triggered by a

nuclear explosion in space, was the device that initially gave scientists confidence that a missile defense system could be deployed in One proposal is to deploy X-ray lasersaboard U.S. submarines, from which they

would "pop up" upon warning of a nuclear attack. They would strike Soviet missiles just as they emerged from the atmosphere in the busing phase" of their flight and released a "bus" of warheads and decoys.

The Reagan administration, however, in recent months has emphasized the nonnuclear nature of its proposed defense system. In part because of the necessary nuclear explosion, the X-ray laser has fallen out of favor as the laser of choice. Particle beams are also often mentioned in

the directed energy category of possible weaponry in the Strategic Defense Initiative. These are not lasers. Instead of sending intense light energy toward a target, they would fire streams of atoms or subatomic particles at nearly the speed of light. In contrast to a laser, which destroys or damages its target by irradiating its surface with light, particle streams would actually penetrate a target, disrupting its electronic circuits, inflicting structural damage, or perhaps detonating chemical explosives meant to trigger atomic reactions in a warhead.

Particle-beam technology is generally regarded as even more rudimentary than laser weaponry, and most of its design is being undertaken not by industry but by government laboratories. At Lawrence Livermore. scientists are at work on a \$50-million machine-called the Advanced Technology Accel-

erator, which stretches for hundreds of yards. In addition, the Los Alamos lab in New Mexico is building a particle-beam accelera-tor known as White Horse, and the Sandia National Laboratory in New Mexico is using particle technology developed in the search for fusion energy in an attempt to create particle beam weapons.

Perfection of new supercomputers is another requirement of the Strategic Defense Initiative. Vast, elaborate, and second-bysecond tracking, aiming, firing, and coordination of various phases of the whole system would, of necessity be handled by the most sophisticated of computers. To do the job computer software containing on the order of 10 million instructions would have to operate flawlessly. By comparison, the final nine minutes of a space-shuttle launching, when all operations are under automatic computer control, take about 88,000 instructions.

TRW is involved in this area, along with such well-known computer compan IBM and Honeywell, in studying how to command and control a vast anti-missile network whose entire battle engagement would last less than 30 minutes. The 10 million lines of code is something that 10 years ago would have been impossible, today is impractical, but tomorrow with the development of

programming aides is going to be within the realm of possibility," Mr. Walquist said. As for the overall system, however, he was not as optimistic. "Right now," he said, "I think the whole area of what is going to be done in response to SDI is still really up in the

## **Defense Plan Raises Doubts About Keeping Nuclear Balance**

(Continued from Page 8)

Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, who said recently: "The Strategic Defense Initiative is not an optional program, at the margin of the defense effort. It's central, at the very core of our long-term policy for reducing the risk of Like the technological optimists such as Gen-

eral Abramson, they believe not only that it can be done, but also that it must be done. There are also those who would wait and see, such as Paul H. Nitze, the primary arms control

adviser to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

In a recent speech, Mr. Nitze stated, "Quite frankly, it may prove impossible to obtain." No longer is any official saying publicly what Richard D. DeLauer, former undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, said in 1983. "This is a multiple of Apollo programs" in terms of the technological advances required, be said, and if it is deployed. Congress will be "staggered at the cost." Still, some officials privately believe this to be the case.

The basic doctrine behind the administration's position is that the United States cannot be sure mutual assured destruction will work into the next century and that it must be re-placed by mutual assured defense.

The centerpiece of the nation's strategic thinking until now has been the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, and for now it continues to be. This limited the superpowers to no more than 100 defensive missiles, all defending one site. It was taken by Washington to mean that both sides accepted the doctrine of mutual deterrence through retaliation and that neither would do anything to take away the other's ability to retaliate devastatingly.

The administration is saying that quantitative and qualitative improvements in offensive weapons, particularly in the powerful and accurate Soviet land-based missiles, are threatening to neutralize the U.S. retaliatory capacity.

Thus, their argument runs, Washington must build better offensive systems or defensive sys-The administration is proposing to do both. It is building offensive weapons such as the Tri-dent-2 and cruise missiles, which would have the

accuracy to strike hardened targets such as missile silos and command centers, not just cities. The United States is pushing these programs even though the president's Commission on Strategic Forces said the so-called window of vulnerability that they were designed to over-come had been overestimated. And the Pentagon recently accepted the validity of the "nuclear winter" theory that says the smoke and dust from even relatively few nuclear explosions

life on the planet. Whatever the reality of the strategic balance the new offensive weapons produce, officials say, the perception of Soviet superiority will ain because of the powerful land-based missiles. This perception, they contend, would put

might shut out enough sunlight to end human

presidents in a weak position in future crises.

The officials argue that greater and greater offensive power will only make the nuclear halance more unstable. Thus, to them, defense against attacks on missiles — from small or accidental attacks to all-out attacks - is the only moral and practical answer.

The real fear felt by critics is that the side that got to the optimal mix first might reason that it could destroy most of the other side's forces in a first strike and blunt the retaliatory blow with defenses. This, in theory, would make nuclear war "rationally" thinkable for the first time.

Mr. Reagan and others say the transition could be managed through arms control negotiations by agreeing on what to deploy and when. Officials say he no longer is willing to share the technology with Moscow because it could be put to many other military and civilian uses. Critics argue that such negotiations would be far more difficult than anything yet undertaken with

While critics take the administration's line to mean that a change in doctrine has already occurred, officials say otherwise. Richard N Perle, assistant secretary of defense for policy, said in a recent interview: "It is not true that we've already made the decision to abandon mntual assured deterrence or the policy that seeks to achieve security by the threat of retaliation. That will still be with us for years."

There is also concern that uncertainty about U.S. defense plans will complicate and perhaps undermine the chances for progress on arms

Administration officials maintain that Mr. Reagan's defense initiative brought Moscow back to the bargaining table it left in late 1983 when the first U.S. medium-range missiles were deployed in Europe. They also argue that the specter of competing with the United States in this area will drive Moscow toward concessions on reducing offensive forces.

The officials have said that when Soviet and American negotiating teams convene in Geneva on Tuesday, the Americans will try to persuade the Russians to accept a three-stage approach: radical reductions in offensive forces, then a transition to a mix of offensive and defensive weapons and finally the total elimination of nuclear weapons and deployment of fullfledged defenses.

As explained by the administration, bargaining leverage would be derived from Moscow's fear of engaging in an all-out technology race with Washington. At the same time, the officials acknowledge that this leverage depends on how much Congress supports the strategic programs
— the Strategic Defense Initiative and the MX missile in particular - and that congressional support depends on the sense that the adminis-

tration is negotiating in good faith.
So far, Moscow has totally rejected the administration's approach. The Soviet position is that Moscow will not commit itself to a radical reduction in offensive forces until it knows that defenses will be limited.

There matters stand on arms negotiations, with neither U.S. nor Soviet officials evincing much optimism that they will be able to solve these problems through negotiations.

The prevailing view in the administration is that whatever effects defensive prospects ultimately have on negotiations, the immediate effect has been to create a deadlock.

#### Tuesday

Members of Congress and experts outside the government are asking whether the Strategic Defense Initiative is setting the nation on a new strategic course before the future implications can be fully considered. One question is whether the elements of the plan could readily be used

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## **International Bond Prices - Week of March 7** Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277 RECENT ISSUES UNITED STATES AMERICA STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years HIGHEST YIELDS **SWITZERLAND** \$39 ESE EUTO CON & Sheet #12 ESE EUTO CON & Sheet #13 ESE EUTO CON & Sheet #14 TO ART PSY 10.28 12.23 12.23 12.23 #15 ESE EUTO CON & Sheet #16 ESE EUTO CON & Sheet #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.28 12.23 12.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 12.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 12.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 12.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON | 14 TO ART PSY 10.23 #17 WE CON \$ 100 Although Medic W/w \$ 100 Although Medic W/w \$ 112 Although Medic W/w \$ 124 Although Medic W/w \$ 124 Although Medic W/w \$ 125 Although Medic W/w \$ 125 Although Medic W/w \$ 126 Although Medic W/w \$ 126 Although Medic W/w \$ 127 Although Medic W/w \$ 127 Although Medic W/w \$ 127 Although Medic W/w \$ 128 Although Medic 125 Genty Of Intel 125 Genty Of | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | | Street | S Sonic Oil Mentred Signi Mentred Signi Mentre ### Privationism | Final And | Final Color Eurobonds · DM Bonds · Schuldscheine for dealing prices call ZERO-COUPON BONDS American Infl Grup American Infl Grup Allowice Book Allowice Block Bl Westdeutsche Landesbank, **Head Office**, P.O. 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## INVESTOR'S

#### Interest-Rate Scenario

Economists at Dean Witter Reynolds see the latest U.S. interest-rate rise as a temporary phenomenom. Between now and the end of the third quarter, they expect the rate increase to

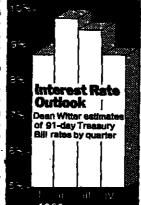
and the end of the third quarter, they expect the rate increase to be propelled by a strong economy and increased demand for credit. For the next six months they also expect a tightening of Fed policy, an easing of consumer spending and corporate cash flow, and the beginnings of a weaker dollar.

By the end of the third quarter, however, the Dean Witter economists expect the U.S. deficit problem to be dealt with in a significant manner — a trimming of \$40 billion to \$50 billion a year for the next three years. When that happens, they say, interest rates will drop and will continue dropping. interest rates will drop and will continue dropping.

Steve Slifer, senior vice president of Lehman Go

Securities, sees a similar movement, but puts more emphasis on consumer spending. He ex-pects interest rates for the first half to be relatively unchanged or, at most, to inch up slightly. But he expects interest rates to

drop after that.
"I can't see the consumer continuing to spend as heavily as he has been," he says. By the third quarter or later, he predicts, the consumer will begin to borrow less, cutting into gross national product and money-supply growth. As money-supply growth moves to the low end of the Fed target, he says, the Fed will case credit and interest



#### The Platinum Play

Among platinum's traits, notes Bette Raptopoulos, senior metals analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities in New York, is its volatility. "It can be said to outperform gold," she says, with deeper declines and steeper rises. Another difference is that platinum has more industrial uses than gold. But platinum shares gold's tendency to move inversely to the dollar.

This bundle of traits makes it likely that platinum will move up faster than gold if, as Ms. Raptopoulos expects, the dollar eases and gold begins to rise. But before that happens, she says, platinum, now trading at around \$244 an onnce, could slide to about \$200. She then sees platinum rising in the balance of the year to around \$300 or \$350.

One of platinum's chief industrial uses is in catalytic convertrequired in the United States, such controls are now being adopted in Japan and are being considered for use in West Germany in 1986. The metal is also used as a catalyst in oil refiming and is popular in jewelry, particularly in Jap

## Closing a Tax Dodge

require foreign investors in U.S. stocks and bonds to furnish residency certification from their governments.

Several European banks, concerned about violating secrecy laws, have objected to the proposal. But a spokesman for the Internal Revenue Service said he does not expect the opposition to result in substantial changes to the plan, which was first

proposed last September.
Under the plan, foreign investors would be required to obtain a certificate of residency from their local tax authority to qualify for lower withholding rates in the United States. Under current procedures, investors in countries where the U.S. has a tax treaty can avoid paying the 30-percent withholding tax by providing a

foreign address and stating that they are not U.S. citizens.

U.S. tax authorities suspect the regulations are being abused by U.S. residents using foreign banks as a tax dodge, and by residents of nontreaty countries.

## A Tale of Two Markets

The Chicago Board of Trade's plan to offer a futures contract on the Financial Times-100 share index presents "a very interesting scenario" for U.S. investors, says John Wolff, senior vice president at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. For the past few years, the U.S. stock market "has become almost a currency hedge for foreigners," he says. Now, the coin is about to flip. He notes that with the dollar as high as it has been, foreign stocks have become extremely undervalued relative to the U.S.

currency. Futures in foreign-stock indexes, Mr. Wolff says, thus represent a good investment vehicle by enabling Americans to invest their very strong dollar in an undervalued asset.

## Why Stock Analysis Bears Analyzing

By Lynne Curry and Terry Gross

S IBM still a good buy? Are growth stocks showing signs of age? What about the dollar? For most investors, these are some of the routine questions that come to mind when trying to decide whether to buy or sell a stock. And while the list of queries may be long, the supply of answers appears inexhaustible.

Each day, thousands of securities analysis in such financial centers as London, Tokyo and New York churn out a stream of tables, graphs and written opinions. Only a fraction of this research ends up in the hands of the individual investor, but brokers depend on it heavily when recommending stocks to clients.

The extensiveness of the effort is by no means a guarantee of its quality, however. Analysts are routinely caught off guard by developments in companies and industries they follow

opments in companies and industries they follow.

One recent example of a major stumble was last month's announcement by Data General Corp., a major minicomputer manufacturer, that it expects a flat quarter. The disclosure, which went against the prevailing rosy picture painted by some of Wall Street's top analysts, stumed the market. Data General's share price fell to

\$57 from \$72 in one day.

"People get blind-sided all the time," acknowledged Thomas B.
Stiles, research director at E.F. Hutton.

Still, a knowledge of how a firm approaches research, and an understanding of the subtle institutional influences that shade its judgments, can enable an investor to maintain a healthy skepticism about analysts' opinions.

"The major investor has more than one broker," acknowledged Eliot M. Fried, chief investment officer for Shearson Lehman/ American Express. "Nobody has a corner on intelligence or recom-

Broadly speaking, most security analysts follow a single industry, such as metals, autos or banks, and divide their time tracking several companies within that sector. Keeping tabs on a major market-leader like IBM, however, may be a full-time job at the

The analyst's goal is to determine how an individual stock will perform against the market and make a recommendation accordingly. A familiarity with current economic and political developments and a sound background in a specific industry are some of the elements brought to the decision-making process. Before mak-ing an investment recommendation, the analyst will routinely visit a company, study its balance sheet, order flows and management strategy, and then take a hard look at its earnings and dividends.

The accuracy of the analyst's assessment, it goes without saying, is important: a reputation for picking winners generates clients and commission income.

"We want to make money," said William J. Kealy, director of research at Goldman Sachs. The only way we're going to get the investor to come back is to make money."

In large firms, the company analyst is only one part of a much larger process. Paine Webber in the United States, for example, has



## Getting the Facts on Stocks

■ When your broker recommends a stock, ask for the firm's research material on the company and a copy of the annual report. Analysts who prepare the research sometimes qualify their opinions. These nuences are not always passed along to the retail client.

To judge the reliability of your brokerage firm's research, keep a detailed record of the performance of its recommended stocks. Some brokerage firms make available a track record of their recommenda-

Find out the institutional owner-ship of a recommended stock. Some investors steer clear of stocks with heavy institutional par ticipation. Such stocks can be buffeted by changes in sentiment among the institutions, who often enjoy direct access to analysts.

Determine if there is any relationship between the brokerage firm and the company whose stock it is recommending. Most brokers routinely disclose whether their firm has underwritten an issue by a recommended company.

Eliot Fried, Shearson Lehman's investment chief, amid stacks of research.

## The Enduring Popularity of the Zero Coupon

By Barbara Rosen

HEN the first big wave of zero-conpon bonds appeared nearly five years ago, many dismissed the new instruments as another corporate financing fad. But the allure of these deep-discount instruments has refused to fade, in no small part because of the strong market among individual

Investment houses, spurred on by the popularity of corporate zero-coupon issues, quickly developed a new breed of zero-like instruments based on U.S. Treasury debt that bear such exotic names as CATS and TIGR. And last month, in a move that marked something of a milestone for the market, the U.S. Treasury issued its own zero instruments. "Demand for these things is burgeoning," observes Ian Hassett, senior vice president for investment at Bache Securities in London.

The demand has long been apparent in the Eurobond market, where dollar-denominated zerocoupon issues appear to have carved out a permanent niche. Brokers say there is now a better range of top-quality U.S. industrial names available in the Eurobond market than in the U.S. domestic

The appeal of zero-coupon bonds and other, similar instruments lies in their simplicity, Rather than paying coupon interest, these instruments are sold at a fraction of the face value they will pay when they mature. Unlike conventional bonds, the investor does not have to worry about reinvesting interest payments every six months, possibly at a lower interest rate. The zero instrument effectively "locks in" an interest rate for the maturity.

This feature is especially attractive to investors who know they will need a hump sum in a predetered period of time and who do not require the cash flow from regular coupon interest payments.

For example, an executive planning his retirement in 20 years could have purchased several recent U.S. Treasury zero bonds maturing in 2005 for \$105 each. At maturity, he would receive the face amount of the bonds, \$1,000 each, for an indicated

yield to maturity of 11.38 percent. A grander example is offered by Peter Jenkinson, senior international officer at the London brokerage of Kitcat & Aitken. He tells of one offshore client who bought zero-coupon bonds for each of his eight grand-children, at maturity dates scheduled to give each grandchild \$1 million when they turn 40 years old.

Much of the zero-coupon market has been among offshore investors and those with tax-deferred, self-administered pension plans, such as the Individual Retirement Account popular with U.S. taxpayers. This, in part, is because the domestic tax

some tax guidance is a wise move before purchasing any deep-discount instrument. Indeed, the market for zero-coupon instruments is undergoing some changes in the wake of the Treasury's direct entry last month. The Treasury issue competes for investor attention with the many so-called "stripped" bond products that U.S. investment houses created to keep up with the

demand for zero-like instruments. An estimated

\$125 billion face amount of these stripped products has already been sold. They include Salomon Brothers' CATS (Certificates of Accaual on Trea-

situation in some countries can greatly diminish the attraction of these instruments. Obtaining sury Investment Growth Receipts). The stripped investments are constructed from

U.S. Treasury bonds. The investment firm buys a regular, interest-bearing government bond and "strips" the principal, or corpus, from the interest coupons. Each part is then offered for sale as a discounted, non-interest-paying instrument. Those backed by the corpus mature at the date set on the Treasury bond. Those backed by interest coupons

mature on the day the interest is due to be paid. In its Feb. 15 auction, the Treasury entered the fray, offering an issue of STRIPS (Separate Trad-(Continued on Page 14)



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## **Reassessing Japanese Specialty Funds**

By Terry Trucco

FTER two years of stunning returns, offshore funds that specialize in Japan's small compamies are showing signs of fatigue. Today's vola-tile mood on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the rket's renewed fascination with bigger companies, anais say, are partly to blame. There is also a feeling that ny of the smaller concerns will not be able to duplicate kind of growth that drew the funds in the first place. lince 1980 there has been a proliferation of specialty ds allowing foreigners to invest in certain growth areas lapan's mature economy. Initially, most fund managers to attracted to lesser-known technology companies, but y have since branched out into pharmaceuticals, new terials and other areas.

"We recognized that this is where we can make the most lapan," says Peter Pleydell-Bouverie of Grievson Grant Co. in London, which last year initiated a new small

apitalized at just £7.5 million (\$7.9 million), the fund's stegy is to identify small companies with growth potenas well as spot undervalued shares "so out of the rket they're hardly talked about," such as nonferrous tals, says Mr. Pleydell-Bouverie.

The more aggressive general funds dip into second-tier apanies from time to time. Fidelity International's adon-based Japan fund, which has finished at the top the company's trusts for three years, invested heavily in ond-section stocks in 1983, but switched last year to technology and pharmaceuticals.

Another approach to the specialty sectors is pursued by G.T. Honshu Pathfinder Fund. Launched in 1982, it hopes to capitalize on the prevailing trend towards diversification into new products and new markets in existing Small companies can have big potential. Ando Electric,

which makes testing equipment for integrated circuits, climbed to 12,000 yen (\$45.90) a share on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last year, although it has recently slipped to about 10,000 yen. It traded at 674 yen in 1979. On average, the performance of the funds has been (Continued on Page 14)



An engraving of Shakespeare on a folio of plays to be auctioned by Sotheby's New York in April.

#### **Next Month**

The revival of world stockmarkets has brought a surge in the variety of funds available to the international investor. While the growth in the number of funds has given investors access to a wider range of markets, it has also complicated the task of selection. The next Personal Investing, to be published April 8, looks at the key decisions in the choosing a fund and some of the common pitfalls. The report will include a look at Hong Kong-based funds. Also coming next month:

**W**ith the American Telephone & Telegraph divestiture more than 14 months old, the span-off operating companies have devel-oped clearer identities. Some have emerged as exciting innovators,

For the bibliophile, a report on the rare book market and some important sales coming up. Personal Investing is published the second Monday of each

month. Readers are urged to make the appropriate inquiries before

The general concensus of the international investment community is that 1985 will see further impressive growth in the US economy with the US dollar continuing strong against other major currencies.

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By William McBride

EW tax breaks have proved as popular with the American taxpayer as the individual Retirement Account. By one estimate, Americans had \$140 billion invested in these accounts at the end of 1984.

The program, which started three years ago, allows an individual taxpayer to shield up to \$2,000 a year (more if married) from taxes by placing the money in an IRA, which are offered by banks, brokerage firms and mutual funds. The money in the account can be invested in a wide range of instruments, including money-market funds, common stocks, bonds or real estate limited partner-ships. Taxes on any income and capital gains are deferred until retirement.

Funds cannot be withdrawn without penalty before age 591/2, however, and must be withdrawn by age 70½, by which time the taxpayer presumably will be in a lower tax bracket. Any money withdrawn before age 59% is subject to income tax in the year of withdrawal and to a 10-percent penalty.

For Americans living in the United States, the IRA is simplicity itself. Millious of taxpayers will put money into the accounts before the April 15 deadline to qualify for a reduction in their 1984

The shelters are not such a simple issue for the American taxpayer based abroad, however. Determining whether an IRA is appropriate for the expaFor U.S. taxpayers abroad, the issue can be complicated.

triate can be a daunting task requiring some professional advice.

"There are no hard and fast guidelines," cautions Rich Walsh of Coopers & Lybrand, the accounting firm. "Sometimes it's strictly a cash-flow decision."

The complications arise in large part from the \$80,000-exclusion on foreign earned income allowed U.S. taxpayers residing abroad. If a U.S. taxpayer abroad opts for the \$80,000 exclusion, the amount of foreign income must exceed the \$80,000 exemption plus any exclusion taken for housing costs for an IRA to make much sense.

In other words, the taxpayer must have a tax liability in the United States that can be offset by depositing money in an IRA. For example, an executive who earned \$95,000 abroad in 1984 and took the exclusion of \$80,000 plus \$3,000 for housing costs would have \$12,000 left in U.S. tax liability. In

such a case, he could reduce his taxable income to \$10,000 by depositing \$2,000 in an IRA.

But U.S. tax liability also can be established by working in the United States for part of the year. Take the situation of an employee of a U.S. company who is stationed abroad but who spends two weeks of each year at corporate headquarters in New York. If she earns \$52,000 a year, the \$80,000 exclusion will more than cover her foreign earnings But her two weeks in New York give her \$2,000 of U.S. earnings not covered by the exclusion. She could reduce her taxable income to zero by depositing \$2,000 in an IRA.

A general rule about IRAs is that the higher the tax bracket, the more the benefit. A person in the 50-percent bracket can save \$1,000 in current taxes by foregoing \$2,000 of current income and placing the money in an IRA. A person in a lower tax bracket, say 40 percent, would save only \$800 of current taxes with a \$2,000 IRA deposit.

But because the \$80,000 exclusion puts most U.S. taxpayers abroad into lower brackets than they would be in the United States, IRAs tend to be less beneficial to them than to American taxpayers working at home. Still, some tax specialists say Americans abroad tend to look favorably on IRAs despite the diminished impact on their tax situation.

"Some people just like the feeling of socking it away for retirement, even if the tax savings are comparatively meager," says one accountant. He also notes that the U.S. taxpayer abroad still enjoys

the benefit of having no taxes on the earnings (rot) IRA investments.

However, IRAs are of little help to one particular group of U.S. taxpayers abroad — employees working under U.S. corporate "tax-equalization" plant. These programs are part of an effort by U.S. corporations to make the tax burden on the employee. abroad and at home equal.

In most equalization schemes, the U.S. compan agrees to pay all the taxes, U.S. and foreign income by the employee while abroad. The employee, i turn, fills out a "theoretical" tax return as if he we in the United States. The company then withhold amounts equal to what the employee would pay? it taxes if he or she were in the United States.

These plans have the effect of shifting to the company any tax advantage — or disadvantage. the foreign-based employee would have compare with colleagues in the United States.

Steve Kates, of Arthur Young, the accounting an advisory firm, says "many companies don't give a IRA contribution in the theoretical tax form." The American employees covered by an equalization plan usually derive no tax benefit from these at

U.S. taxpayers residing in the few areas of the work such as the Middle East, where local taxes at extremely low by U.S. standards. In some circust stances, U.S. taxpayers in these situation may war to consider the purchase of tax-deferred annuits. rather than an IRA, he said.

## Why Analysis **Bears Analyzing**

Hatherly said bluntly.
But conclusions sometimes vary

because analysts are looking for

different things in a company.

market for undervalued stocks or "special situations." Others prefer

to evaluate the big-picture eco-

nomic and market forces at work,

and then evaluate individual com-

lows the latter approach, which he refers to as a "top-down" ap-

proach. "I think that flies in the

face of the tendency of a lot of people to do the exact reverse," he said. "They work from the bottom

up, looking for a name that is

The scope and tone of research can also vâry with geography. In-

vestment firms in the United

States, for example, are noted for elaborate research reports that brim with tabular material and ex-

tensive written analysis. But the

U.S. approach is often unappreciated in Britain, where brokerages

take a less aggressive approach.

"I look at the first paragraph

from American reports and occa-

sionally read them," said Martin

Smulian, a financial consultant at

Bishop Cavanagh in London, "but

I rarely find an article engrossing.

Roger Bull, an investment advi-

sor at Aitken Hume Portfolio

Management Ltd. in London, not-

ed that the Japanese offer another example of how approaches to re-

The Japanese, Mr. Bull says, are

more factual and less inclined to

provide an opinion than their

Western counterparts. Moreover,

analysts at Japanese brokerage firms tend to be generalists, rather

than concentrating on a single in-dustry, he said. Consequently, Mr.

Bull says, he prefers to use re-

search material prepared by Euro-

A major concern voiced by

many investors is that analysts are

pean brokers based in Tokyo.

U.S. reports tend to ramble."

search can differ.

Mr. Stiles of E.F. Hutton fol-

panies in that light.

refers to as a

being recommended?

(Continued from Page 11)

three separate research staffs. One tracks individual companies. Another studies the economic climate. The third is made up of Some brokerage firms scour the technicians who crank a company's vital statistics into complex mathematical formulas in an effort to determine whether the stock is undervalued. The goal of Paine Webber's analysts is to find stocks that outperform the market by at least 10 percent.

Of the 800 stocks tracked by Paine Webber, says Edward M. Kerschner, chief portfolio strate-gist, as few as 50 might qualify for the company's recommended list. A few of these, he admits, could turn out to be wrong, "If not, we're not taking enough risk," he

While the three-pronged ap-proach to stock picking is com-mon, investment firms rarely come up with identical lists. And they occasionally disagree about the prospects for a certain issue.

In January, James Capel & Co. of London changed its rating on Marks & Spencer, Britain's largest retail group, and recommended the stock as a buy. Roy Maconochie, a Capel analyst, said the change of heart came after assessing Marks & Spencer's new man-agement and an improvement in

Others are less enthusiastic. John Hatherly, an analyst at Ca-MYERS III LONGOIL DAS upgraded his recommendation on arks & Spencer from "sell" to "hold." But he remains decidedly less enthusiastic than Mr. Maconochie. Marks & Spencer "is a big company that is experiencing

Sell: Seldom-Heard Word in Research

T may be couched in diplomatic jargon, hidden at the end of a market commentary or even avoided.
Regardless of the approach, it is clear that "sell" is the kind of four-letter word that brokers still find

repugnant.
"Analysts lack a little courage in this matter," acknowledged Kenneth Ingalls, research director at Phillips & Drews.

"You have to find your own sell signal," said Nicolas Krul, general manager of Gulf & Occidental Investment Co. in Geneva. "When the brokers come up with it, it's

Heads of research departments say they are aware of the confusion and have taken steps to make it easier for retail customers to understand their vocabulary. But the effort has not always produced the expected results. In the United States, some major brokerages use a one-to-live rating system. One signifies an aggressive buy. Five means sell. Confusion comes in the nether world between two and four.

"Four is a signal to investors that a stock is no longer attractive," said Margot Alexander, research director at

Paine Webber. "We're trying to make our analysts be more aggressive about moving from two to four rather than from two to

Some brokerage firms, meanwhile, avoid such elaborate methods. Shearson Lehman/American Express has only three categories: buy, hold and sell. Eliot M. Fried, executive vice president and chief investment officer, said the only category for a recommended stock is "buy." "When we take a stock off the recommended list, it's

Whatever method is used, an investor should understand the vast

arsenal of euphemisms that brokerage firms have developed to advise clients to sell a stock. A random sampling of London brokerage firms uncovered the following:

The market has unrealistic expectations of the company."

—Robin Gilbert, head of research, James Capel & Ca.

"The shares look highly rated with normal multiples relative to the market accorded these shares."

— Howard Coates, partner, Zoete & Bevan.

"Long-term buy, they are fully valued for the moment."

—Alan Izzard, private-client director, Hoare Govett Ltd. 0

it advice to sell. To some extent, observers note,

this tendency reflects a natural inclination to pick winners, not losers. But some observers believe that analysts sometimes hedge their calls to avoid offending the company being researched. They point out that analysts are dependent for information on the very company they are tracking - and that a downgrading or critical re-port could alienate management and shut off the flow of data.

"Most analysts are led by man-agement," said Jan Voute, deputy managing director of U.S. equity investment for Robeco in Rotterdam. "They're not doing that much uninfluenced research."

Moreover, some critics point out, many of the companies that investment firms routinely follow and rate are also some of their biggest customers for lucrative stock and debt underwritings. These underwriting relationships,

"hold," but only rarely give explic- which generate big profits for the teads like 'Who's Who' of noinvestment firm, cast a cloud over the objectivity of the firms' research, the critics say.

Mr. Fried of Shearson Lehman, for example, believes that some companies have terminated underwriting relationships on the basis of a poor rating from the firm's research department. "But," he said, "you can never prove it." Investment firms vehemently

deny suggestions that such under-writing links color the opinion of their analysts. Echoing the view of other researchers, Mr. Fried said that while the investment-banking relationship can be helpful in providing information about a company in question, "our research is done completely independent."

Indeed, to ensure independence, some research departments refuse to offer investment recommendations on client companies. Most major brokerages find this impractical, however.

That's fine if your client list

gan Guaranty, it's good enoug for the individual." body," said William J. Kealy, director of research at Goldman Sachs. "But if you have a client list that includes a substantial list of America's finest companies, you

can't have a research department without covering them.' This does not mean that analysts are immune to all outside pressures, however. Most, for example, cater almost exclusively to the needs of big institutional customers, who account for the biggest trading profits. Examples of research prepared specifically for

"We start with a very simple attitude," said Mr. Stiles of E.F. Hutton. "We have one product line. If it's good enough for Mor-

individuals are rare.

That may be true, but institutions often are better positioned take advantage of research be cause they customarily have direc

access to analysts and are free t quiz them on their findings. All lysts, in turn, are quick to notif institutional clients of market-a fecting news. In contrast, individual 12 weeks

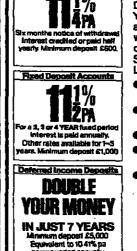
opments through their brokes of their newspapers.

"The individual will only at through to the top dozen ambiguably accident," said Peter Scott director of Gartmore Investment Management Co. "The private direct is about 119th on the list of importance." importance."

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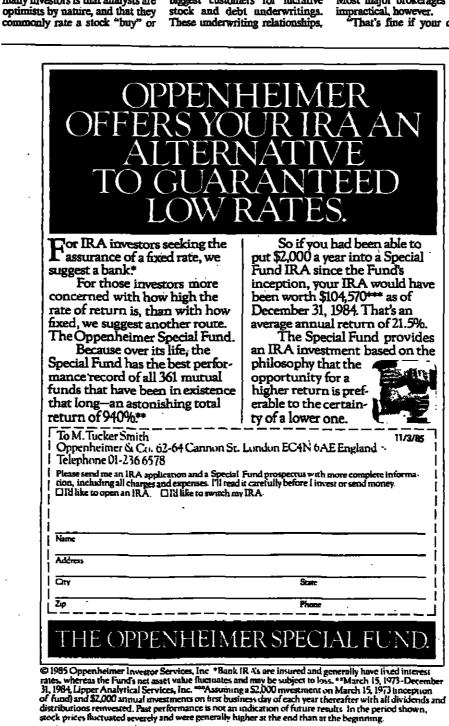
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## Hunting **Profits at** Graveside

By John Meehan

OR most investors, new issues and emerging growth stocks seem to promise the greatest opportunity for profit. But for Mario J. Gabelli, the other end of the reporate life cycle offers the biggest returns. As president of Gamoo Investors Inc., the money anagement arm of the New York institutional

lolescence when shopping for a stock.
"I'm looking for something that will put it into the ave," he says. Death, in Gamco's frame of referice, comes in the form of a leveraged buyout keover or liquidation - the kinds of terminal flictions that can generate big profits for share-

indeed, Gameo clients are given a "Rest In race" roster of more than 50 of Mr. Gabelli's rporate picks since 1977 that are no longer public-traded. One, Wometoo, generated over \$20 mil-m in profits for Gameo clients when it was taken in 1984 by Kahlbert Kraise. Polyect & Co. ivate in 1984 by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., e investment banking concern that specializes in reraged buyouts.

"Look at corporations from the cradle to the

ave," he advises. "When they go public, they're lling (stock) for more than its worth. I'm in the siness of looking for companies in their golden

At 42 years old, Mr. Gabelli's ability to foresee ch situations has earned him a reputation as one the top money managers in the United States. His ethod rests on identifying companies selling for a action of their asset value. "I ask myself: What if I d a group of people in a room that really knew the isiness? Let's say a group interested in a leveraged yout. What would they be willing to pay for this

> If the spread between the share price and the solled "private market value" is attractive, and if Gabelli thinks he can earn a 50 percent return

r. Gabelli thinks he can earn a 50 percent return his investment in two years, he buys.

Since he founded Gameo in 1977, Mr. Gabelli has eraged an annual return of almost 30 percent for individual and institutional clients. Last year ien other money managers struggled through a kluster market in the United States, Mr. Gabelli nerated a return of 17 percent on the \$500 million der his management compared with a gain of 6 reent on the Standard & Poor's-500 Index.

Given Gameo's relatively small size, the firm ads to focus on certain industries like auto parts d broadcasting, two sectors that Mr. Gabelli has sely followed since he began his career in the 60s as an analyst at the former Loeb Rhoades &

Mr. Gabelli refuses to buy technology or oil and s stocks, both areas in which he lacks expertise. "If an't spell it, I won't buy it," is a common refrain ard around his midtown Manhattan offices.

He also eschews some of the traditional yardsticks ed by portfolio managers when measuring equi-s. Price/earning multiples and capitalization do t enter into his calculations. Moreover, he does t shrink from hearish markets. In fact, Gamco ents do better when the market is down, he erts. "When everyone is buying stocks you can't



Mario J. Gabelli

E AND HIS STAFF routinely track between 150 and 200 companies and search for specific clues that may indicate a future takeover or buyout. They comb reports looking for management stock repurchases — a possible sign, Mr. Gabelli says, that company executives think shares are undervalued. A company where the founder owns a huge block of stock but has no children also gets special attention.

Such companies are likely prospects for a change in ownership, according to Mr. Gabelli.

Valuable underlying assets such as real estate or a huge cash hoard can also signal a future buyout. Diamond Crystal Salt, a current favorite of Mr. Gabelli, came to his attention when the company collected \$32 million in damages from Texaco Inc. after the oil company inadvertently flooded one of its salt mines when drilling in Louisiana.

Gameo owns nearly 11 percent of Diamond Crystal, Mr. Gabelli began purchasing the stock at \$12 and places its current private market value at \$35. Rollins Communications also is included in the Gamoo portfolio. Mr. Gabelli calculates that the company has assets of \$385 million from its operations in broadcasting, cable television and outdoor advertising. With 14.5 million shares outstanding, Mr. Gabelli values Rollins at between \$28 and \$30 a share and estimates it could go as high as \$45 in three to four years.

Other stocks favored by Mr. Gabelli include Holiday Inns, the hotel group; Gencorp, the tires, plastics and chemicals group; Storer Communications, a broadcasting company; and Earl Schieb, which operates a chain of car-painting shops.

If Mr. Gabelli likes a stock, he buys heavily.

Gameo holds almost 31 percent in Brad Ragan Inc., an auto-parts distributor. Goodyear acquired 17 percent of the company several years ago when the founder died, and Mr. Gabelli expects the tire giant eventually to buy the rest.

Such commanding positions could give Mr. Ga-belli considerable influence over companies, but he says he never tries to interfere with management. In past buyouts, however, he has criticized company executives for what he considered inadequate terms and prices. Sometimes he has extracted a better deal.

Still, Mr. Gabelli says he is not concerned about an occasional miscalculation. "There are just too may opportunities of overlooked, undervalued companies that are heading for the grave," he said. "We

## Bright Views on Europe's Insurers

By Warren Getler

THE BOURSES

OW that the gloom surrounding the interna-tional insurance business is lifting investors are finding plenty of reasons to be encouraged about the prospects for some European insurers, especially Swiss firms.

While analysts and money managers in Frankfurt, Zurich and London emphasize that the insurance business still suffers from intense price competition worldwide, they note three developments acting to bolster the share prices of major insurers:

Underwriting premiums are finally showing signs of a turnaround, indicating that the worst of the rate battle is

Low inflation and relatively steady interest rates seem likely to continue

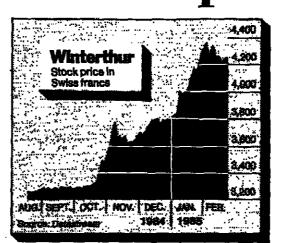
The geographical diversification carried out by some major European insurers has positioned them in potentially profitable niches, particularly in the United States. There is a growing feeling among industry observers that the U.S. property-casualty business touched bottom in 1984 and is set for an upswing.

Swiss insurance companies, whose share prices have been in the doldrums over the past several years, are seen as the biggest beneficiaries of these trends and the best investment bets. Because of a tight domestic market, Swiss firms have had to seek out markets abroad and now enjoy a strong presence in the United States. They also have low price-earnings multiples relative to West German and British insurers.

Julius Baer & Co., the Zurich-based bank, is particularly bullish on Swiss insurers. It favors all three major Swiss firms: Winterthur, Zörich Insurance Co. and Swiss Rein-surance Co., all of which have P/E ratios of around 11. We estimate a 10-percent climb in share prices on the Zurich exchange, with a good chance of seeing the important insurance sector outperform the market," says George Sellerberg, deputy research chief at Julius Baer.
On the Zurich Stock Exchange Friday, Winterthur closed at 4,160 Swiss francs (\$1,434.50); Zürich Insurance

at 20,550 francs, and Swiss Re at 9,500 francs. Phillips & Drew, the London brokerage, shares that bullish outlook Danielle Kadeyan, who follows Swiss insurers for the firm, says her chief recommendations are Winterthur and Zürich Insurance. She rates the higher-

price bearer shares of Swiss Re as a 'hold.' Winterthur can be counted among the firms with a



strong presence in the U.S. property-insurance market through its acquisition of Republic Finance Services in 1982 and its diversification efforts, Mrs. Kadeyan said. Winterthur, Switzerland's second largest insurer after Zurich Insurance, has two-thirds of its personnel working outside Switzerland.

Zürich Insurance, another firm with a solid presence in the United States, is expected to take new initiatives in the reinsurance market there. With 43 percent of its prem income derived from Switzerland, as opposed to only 20 percent in the United States, the company also stands to see its premium-to-claims ratio benefit from the disinflationary environment at home.

Phillips & Drew estimates that Winterthur's per-share earnings rose to 325 Swiss francs (\$112) in 1984 from 295 francs in 1983, and sees them increasing to 370 francs in 1985. Zürich Insurance's earnings for last year are put at 2350 francs per bearer share, up from 2100 francs in 1983, and are expected to climb to 2600 francs this year. Swiss Re, which posted per-share earnings of 680 francs in 1983, is expected to report profit of 750 francs per share for 1984 and 850 this year.

The companies are expected to report in May.
But some analysts caution that Swiss and West German insurers could see their 1984 earnings squeezed by a freak hail storm that hit West Germany last summer. An ex-tremely cold January and February in Central Europe

may also contribute to a significant rise in claims for the current year, though this should not cancel out gains from firming premium rates.

West German insurance shares have been riding high. helped by investor enthusiasm for Allianz Versicherungs. The insurance sector, climbing steadily for nearly two decades, was the top performer last year on the Commerzbank Branch Index, gaining 25.4 percent, compared with 22 percent for electrical stocks and 12.8 percent for banks.

Allianz, which is involved in a major restructuring aimed at diversification into other financial services, has seen its share price soar to an historic high of 1,100 Deutsche marks (\$326) in December from around 750

Behind the rise has been speculation that the company may be about to acquire a large insurer in the United States or Britain. Allianz says it is still sitting on the 550 million DM it made on the sale of its shares in Britain's Eagle Star Holdings last year. The company said it used none of the proceeds in its purchase late last year of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta, Italy's second-largest insurer, for more than I billion DM.

Wolfgang Sikorski, of Deutscher Investment Trust in Frankfurt, a portfolio management group, recommends Allianz as a strong buy this year in light of the Munich insurer's steady profit growth and its planned expansion into other lucrative areas, presumably banking. But he notes that Swiss stocks have the edge when it comes to turnaround potential and P/E ratios.

The outlook for British insurers is less clear cut than for their Swiss and German counterparts, analysts say. Wood Mackenzie expects the shares of composite insurers, which are active in both life and casualty business, to outperform the London stock market chiefly because of increased premium rates. It recommends Royal Insurance and Guardian Royal Exchange among the composite insurers and Prodential in the life-insurance sector.

But Capel-Cure Meyers, another London broker, sounds a cantionary note about those British insurers with considerable exposure in the United States.

All three U.S.-oriented composite insurers - Royal Insurance, Commercial Union and General Accident are currently overvalued, the firm says. Their share prices are assuming a U.S. underwriting recovery in 1986 that is unlikely to emerge to the extent that shares prices indicate, it warned in a recent newsletter.

## Confusing Signals on U.S. Bank Stocks

By Anise Wallace

NVESTORS can be forgiven if they find themselves confused about the prospects for U.S. bank stocks. The group has advanced a torrid 54 percent since its lows of last summer, but some analysts are now saying that they have moved

And three weeks ago, in a move noted by Wall Street, Batterymarch Financial Management Boston, which manages billions of dollars in endowment funds, started to sell its bank-stock holdings.

Nonetheless, some professionals say that banks represent some of the only bargains around. And they are expecting banks to report Many sell at only 5-times earnings

earnings, which should buoy their share prices. One analyst acknowledged that bank stocks pose a dilemma for investors, given their recent strong run-up. "It's a difficult call," he said.

Should interest rates rise, as many economists believe they will in the next three months, banks could be hurt by having to pay more for their funds. Primarily for this reason, Lawrence W. Cohn, first vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., last week down-graded his recommendations on two large money-center institutions, Citicorp and Chemical New York. Earlier last month he had downgraded his recommendations

on Bankers Trust New York, J.P. Morgan Security Pacific. In the argot of Wall Street, Mr.

"Long-term we really like the stocks," he explained. But for the next three to six months he expects these stocks will "hang around and do nothing for you.

Over the short term, rising interest rates and international debt problems will keep bank stocks flat, Mr. Cohn says. His firm expects interest rates on long-term Treasury bonds to climb to as high as 13 percent; in that kind of environment, he says, "bank stocks have a very tough time." But Salomon Brothers' top-rat-

ed bank analyst, Thomas H. Han-Cohn changed his recommenda-tion on all of these stocks from a group while conceding that "the strong buy to a "lukewarm" buy. easy money has been made." He is

still recommending such money-center banks as Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, First Chicago and Bank of Boston, despite the latter institution's troubles with Federal regulatory agencies. Among the regionals, Salomon likes NBD Bancorp, First Interstate, NCNB Corp. and Security Pacific.

And these stocks are still selling at lower-than-average price/earnings multiples. Based on 1985 earnings estimates, many of these stocks sell at a meager five or six times earnings, less than half the multiple of the Standard & Poor's-400 index, which includes only industrials.

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## A Renewed Interest in Rare Stamps

By John Meehan

F Old Masters and precious metals no longer satisfy your appetite for tangible investments, consider rare stamps. After three years of high interest rates and low inflation, rare stamp prices are at their lowest level in a decade. Not surprisingly, contrarians in the United States, one of the world's largest stamp markets, say that now is the time to shop for bargains.

Indeed, one New York professional reports recent selling by European collectors, looking for dollars.

As with any collectible, rare stamps are a useful bedge against possible economic ca-lamities, such as the double-digit inflation of the late 1970s. But unlike bulky paintings and antique furniture, stamps are highly liq-uid and can be tucked away in a billfold.

"It's similar to buying insurance," said Bruce Stone, president of Stamp Portfolios Inc., a Stamford, Connecticut firm that advises investors on the market. A typical client may have a total investment portfolio of \$200,000, of which about 5 percent will be

invested in stamps, he said.
On average, Mr. Stone said, U.S. rare stamps appreciate at twice the rate of inflation. And in the current low inflation environment, they may appreciate about 50 per-cent above the inflation rate, he said.

To realize the maximum gain, however, investors must be patient. The tastes of traditional collectors - not investors - drive the market, so that prices fluctuate with their

"You can't go in today and sell tomorrow," said Robert Siegel, who operates the biggest stamp auction house in the United



The U.S. Graf Zeppelin series of 1930, now valued at about \$2,300.

States, Robert Siegel Auction Galleries in New York. "At present price levels, you would have to hold on to stamps for 5 to 10

The most recent flurry of investment interest in rare stamps came in the late 1970s, when rising inflation drove investors from financial instruments into tangible assets of every size and description. The bullish run lasted until 1981, when rising rates and cooling inflation turned attention back to stocks

and bonds Those heady years had a profound impact on the stamp market in the United States. Investor demand propelled prices sharply higher, often to the dismay of traditional

Experts recall that it was not uncommon for relatively inexpensive rare stamps to double in price overnight. The effect on rarer stamps was even more staggering: the British Guyana Magenta, for example, was valued at \$1 million in 1982 compared with \$200,000 a

Many investors, however, unschooled in the fine art of philately, paid exhorbitant prices for stamps of poor value. The U.S.

Graf Zeppelin is a case in point.

A set of this 1930s air-mail issue had been valued around \$2,000 in the early 1970s, but shot up to \$8,000 during the stamp boom. When investors abandoned the market, the price collapsed. A set of Zeppelins now sells for about \$2,300, Mr. Stone said.

To avoid similar mistakes, professionals investors should educate themselves about rare stamps through extensive reading and by talking to reputable dealers. Most will track how many stamps of a particular issue were printed and are still in existence. They also keep track of fires or other misfortunes that destroy large collections.

Rarity, however, is not just defined in terms of limited availability — the stamp must be in demand by collectors, as well. One test used by some investors is to count the number of times a certain issue is brought to auction. At the same time, investors should be suspicious of stamps that show up regularly on the auction block, the experts advise.

In general, experts recommend that 20thcentury stamps be avoided. Many are old, but few are rare, and investors will have better luck with 19th-century issues, they say. For example, the 1847 issue, the first U.S. federal postage stamp, is currently valued at about \$825, a sevenfold increase over the last

Mr. Stone says he narrows his selection to stamps that are at least 50 years old. He then studies the price history of the stamp to determine if it has a proven track record.

ed in dollars.

#### **CHART TALK**

## A Lackluster Month for Markets (1808 OND)

The stocks on the New York, London and Tokyo exchanges that

Gainers and Losers

surge recorded in January, major world equity markets put in a lackluster perfor-

mance last month The flurry of buying in New York that ignited January's worldwide rally was conspicuously absent last month. Some investors, however, delighted in the fact that a predicted wave of profit-taking

did not materialize. On the New York Stock Exchange, the Standard and Poor's-500 Index rose less than I percent, to reach 181.18 at the closing bell

John Connolly, chairman of the investment committee at Dean Witter Reynolds, said the slight rise in the index was misleading because it did not demonstrate the shift in sentiment toward particu-

lar sectors. "The group rotation was amazing," he said. The big gainer on the New York Stock Exchange was Texas Inter-national, which struck oil in westem Africa. Analysts say it is still too soon to determine the true wealth of the strike, which is now producing 6,000 barrels a day.

General Growth Corp., a real estate investment concern in the Middle West headed the losers list. The drop followed a decision by the company to sell off a major share of its assets.

In London, concern about the Thatcher government's budget, which will be released next week, dampened the spirit of both instinutional and individual investors, analysts said. The Financial Times Ordinary Share Index closed out the month at 979.9, down 6 points from January.

Hector Sants, a director at the London stockbrokerage of Philtips & Drew, said the dollar's record spurt last month also unnerved investors in light of the pound's recent poor showing on foreign-exchange markets. U.S. investors, he said, were especially reluctant to buy British equities.

The British market's big gainer was Dunlop Holdings, which continued to flirt with a takeover offer from BTR PLC. Associate Newspapers registered the second largest gain, largely on the strength of its North Sea oil holdings.

The big loser was Lex, which controls the Volvo distributorship in Britain and owns an electronics company in the United States. The drop came after market analysts lowered their earnings estimate for the industrial concern because of problems with its U.S. operations.

In Tokyo, the Nikkei-Dow Jones Index gained almost 3 percent, breaking through the impor-tant 12,000-mark to close out the month at 12,321.920. Still, some observers expressed disappoint-ment in the market's unbalanced

Tokyo analysts said they could find no overriding theme during February. Blue-chip issues lan-guished, while financial issues gained. The market also displayed a continued fascination for pharmarceutical and technolog stocks, even though analysts think both sectors are overvalued.

Last month's leading gainer, Green Cross, advanced on unconfirmed reports that it is developing an anti-cancer drug. The major loser, Mochido, another pharmacentical concern, suffered heavily from profit-taking.

#### Feb.28 Feb.28 LOSS Price Price New York Stock Exchange: Compiled by Media General Final 78 33 27 27 General Growth Prop. First City Properties Towle Manufacturing Salant Corp. Chicago and Northwest 12.00 11.88 Telecom Corp. Baldwin-United 2.13 10.75 5.13 20.75 Valero Energy Financial Corp. Chicago Milwaukee Corp. Amtesco Industries 8.25 152.50 Stauffer Chemical 27.50 3.50 22.63 11.63 7.60 Berg Enterprises RLC Corp. Tonka Corp. **American Stock Exchange:** Odetics Custom Energy Services 3.38 8.75 Nu-Horizons Electronics Fitchburg Gas & Elect. Instrument Systems 8.50 Cardiff Equities Buckhorn inc. Teleconcepts Over the Counter: 11.63 3.88 3.00 2.00 2.13 Micron Technology 3.69 124 100 82 ACS Industries SEEQ Technology Computer Usage Shelter Components 2.00 Flight Internationa

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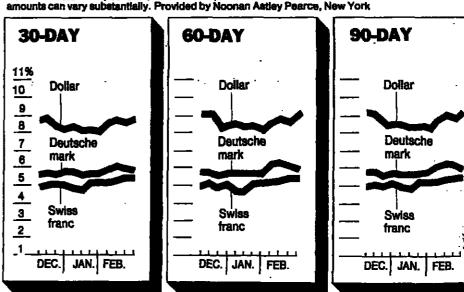
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#### Eurocurrency Deposit Rates

interbank rates on deposits of \$1 million or equivalent. Quotes offered on smaller



## Total Return for 12 Months Total return measures both the changes in the prices of securities and the income they provide, either in dividends or interest. Gains and losses were measured by comparing market indexes at the end of January with their levels a year earlier. The chart does not take into account to 20% 15% -5% Total return for 12 months Total return for 12 months ended January in local currency

## Japan Specialty Funds May Ease

impressive. From the start of 1983 to the end of last December, G.T. Management's Japan Small Com-

Index increased 54 percent, while U.S. and international funds, the exchange's second-section index appreciated nearly 116 per-

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**ROYAL** 

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funds were the world's top capitalgrowth performers between July panies fund increased 128 percent
in dollar terms. During the same
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period the Tokyo Stock Exchange

A survey recently published by
Lipper Analytical Securities, a
New York-based firm that tracks
New York-based firm that tracks

The fundamentals that nourished the growth, however, are changing. The current business environment is a far cry from the boom of 1982-83 when the share prices in small companies in the technology sector rallied sharply

> integrated circuits. That rise, which was linked to strong Japanese exports to the United States, peaked last spring. Even analysis who predict good returns for big electronics companies by the end of the year-do not expect this to translate into the same kind of boom for compo-

yen's weakness against the dollar. Many of the funds are denominat-

in response to the initial boom in

demand for video recorders and

nent-makers "Growth in those small companies should be good, but not as good as before," says Takashi Nakayama, general manager of Aiwa

The prevailing climate in the stock market, observers say, is considerably less hospitable to smaller companies than it was a couple of years ago.

Much to the dismay of fund managers, who traditionally have limited themselves to companies with capital of around 50 billion yen or less, large companies have outperformed smaller concerns since the middle of 1984.

The shifting market sentiment away from certain electronics is-sues, which initially focused interest on small companies, and into other sectors has also underscored the vulnerability of the narrowly tocused specialty funds. Many own shares in as few as 30 companies and are not positioned to take advantage of gains in other sec-

More recently, the big strengths have been in financials, which are heavily capitalized, and pharmacenticals, which are highly specu-lative. By contrast, blue chip electronics have declined, taking many of the small technology firms with them.

"You can't really specialize in the sense that you could a couple of years ago," said Peter Tasker, an analyst with Grievson Grant &

Colin Armstrong, Tokyo manager of Jardine Fleming Securities, expects his firm's Small Company Trust to "mark time this year until the market is concentrating on value again." He said prospects are stronger for Jardine's Japan Technology Trust, which is not limited to small companies and can take advantage of market trends in pharmaceuticals, new materials, piotechnology and optical elec-

In the meantime, fund managers say they are confident that in-terest in small companies will pick up. Masato Kawada, investment manager for G.T. Management (Japan), pointed out that a wave in new company listings in both the second section and over-thecounter sectors is expected sometime next year or soon after.

Richardson Savings & Loan

Bank and Trust Company Cayman Islands, West Indies

0.75%

180 Day

amounts over \$100,000 U.S.

**Investors Show an Affinity for Zeros** investors are willing to accept low-

(Continued from Page 11) ing of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities). These are 10-year notes and 30-year bonds separately registered as principal and coupons.

Some observers believe that the coming of STRIPS could reduce do not quote a price and commisdemand for CATS and TIGRs as investors flock to securities directly backed by a U.S. government obligation. "We haven't touched CATS and the like, purely because they're second-name paper," says Mr. Jenkinson of Kitcat & Aitken.

But others contend that any difference between STRIPS and the derivative zeros is more perceived than real. "Objectively, the ulti-mate security is identical," says Mr. Hassett at Bache.

Still, STRIPS have traded occasionally at yields as much as 10 to 20 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, lower than those for CATS and TIGRs, a sign that

er yields for a direct Treasury obligation. But the prices should evenmally even out, brokers say. · Zero-coupon bonds and similar

instruments are sold differently than conventional bonds. Brokers sion, as with a conventional bond. Instead, the buyer of a zero-coupon security is quoted a net price. Retailer brokers make money on the difference between the

price at which they bought the bond and the price they charge their client. For example, a zerocoupon bond may be quoted at 32 to 321/2, meaning the broker will buy it at \$320 per \$1,000 face value and sell it at \$325. In this case, the broker's markup is \$5 per bond, or 1.5 percent of the price the customer pays.

The percentage markup can vary among dealers and according to the size of the order and the bonds concerned, so it can pay to shop around. Last Wednesday, two firms in London were quoting a General Electric zero that matures in 1993 at \$388.75 per \$1,000 face, while a third firm gave a price of \$387.50.

As with most securities, prices also can be affected by the depth of the market. Choosing an issue with a sufficiently active market is also important should the bond be sold before maturity.

Another crucial factor is that zero bond prices move more dramatically in response to rate changes than the prices of conventional bonds. As with conventional bonds, price volatility also increases with the maturity of the bond. These are important points for the investor who may have to sell a zero before it matures.

But there is a useful side to zeros' volatility. When rates were falling late last year, an aggressive

investor could have profited for trading in zeros. A CATS z maturing Ang. 15, 2015, if p chased near the issue date of A 15, 1984, likely would have C about \$595. At the end of Janua an investor could have sold at : bond's high of about \$735, rea ing a gain of 23.5 percent.

The results would have been ferent had the investor bought Treasury bond from which CATS was derived. If purcha near its issue, the 1214-perc Treasury bond maturing Aug-2015 would have cost about t \$1,000. If the investor sold it at bond's high in January, the ren including both capital gain interest payments, would h been about 16 percent.

But volatility "works b" ways," cantions Mr. Hassett Bache, "Remember that they

## 800% PROFITS **FACT, NOT FANTASY**

In March 1982, the world's largest investment service published a roster of 67 stocks which they claimed would "underperform the market". C.G.R. contradicted their pessimism, challenging their thinking; urging, as contrarians, our readers to buy, not to selithe equities on the "sick" list. We triumphed; all but a handful of the stocks advanced, some quadrupled. False modesty is as misleading as excessive arrogance. Our success is predictated upon simplistic fiscal gospel, the adage that investors should emulate "Elitists", buying into weakness, selling into strength, mocking prevailing opinion. C.G.R.'s analysts will "take on" any market letter, regardless of size or reputation. Since late 1981, approximately 90% of the shares we recommended subsequently edvanced and as a corollary, 92% of issues castigated as "classic

When APPLE, COLECO, COMMODORE and TANDY were mesmerizing the "Street" at bloated Price Earning levels, we "attacked" the Quartet, characterizing APPLE \$56, as a "Lemon". Today's quote, \$27. COLECO collapsed from \$50 to \$12, COMMODORE capsized from \$52 to \$14, TANDY, which C.G.R. dissected at \$54, is currently \$32.

As mavericks, we sturned the "Street" in the summer of 1982, by predicting that the "DJI WILL TO STREET TO ST

TOUCH 1,000, SEFORE HITTING 750". The Bull rampaged, the rest is history. The same script was repeated when the DOW temporarily dipped below 1100. While the majority of pundits were cringing, C.G.R. noted... "BUY NOW – THE MARKET WILL ERUPT, VAPORIZING PROPHETS OF DOOM". Our forthcoming report reviews "Big Board" companies that predators may be coveting at premium prices. In addition, C.G.R. focuses upon a low-priced venture capital equity, with the dynamics to spiral, as did a recently recommended "special situation" that escalated 800% in six

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Past performance does not guarantee future results

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)NDAY, MARCH 11, 1985

#### EUROBONDS

## **love to Higher Coupons** ails to Reopen Market

By CARL GEWIRTZ

ARIS - Buyers went on strike last week, leaving underwriters sitting on yet more unsold fixed-coupon Euro-bonds. The effort to reopen the market — by setting coupons at higher levels than had been seen recently. sw praise from the banking community, but obviously failed to ye investors. Expectations of higher interest rates and contind turbulence in the foreign-exchange market have investors

If that was not enough to stall the market, underwriters also id to put up with the seasonal shutdown of vestment demand from Ja-

**Eurobond Yields** 

FUPODONG TIELDS

For Week Ended March 6
U.S.3 is term, iniT inst.
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ECU short term

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ECU long term

EUA long term

FLX is term, iniT inst.

FLX medium term

Calculated by the Lunephoury 3

Market Turnover

For Week Ended March 8 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

10.20 % 9.28 % 10.43 %

n. As Japanese financial stitutions approach the end the fiscal year closing at end of this month, they editionally withdraw from e market. The Japanese ve recently been the bigst buyers of dollar securis, so their sudden absence keenly felt.

The move to a higher conn level was set by Canada, rich offered \$500 millon of e-year notes at par bearing soupon of 111/2 percent. By ntrast, triple-A-rated borwers were seiling five-year per in mid-February with upons of 10% percent.

iere was widespread agreeent (rare these days) among professionals that Canada's terms "If any name could attract investor interest, it should have en Canada at these terms," said a banker not in the underwrit-

EVERTHELESS, placement was not easy and the notes were quoted at a discount of 1½ points. This was inside the 1½-percent commissions paid to market the issue, but ost analysts believed that lead manager Deutsche Bank was pporting the price at that level.

At the time of the launch, the notes (less the commissions) were iced at 18 basis points over comparable U.S. Treasury notes. By d-week, following further erosion of market conditions in New ork, the Canadian notes were trading at 11 basis points over

Long Term Credit Bank of Japan fared little better with its \$75 illion of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 12 percent. It ded the week at a discount of 1% points.

Despite the shutdown of demand from Japan, Sumitomo et al Industries tried marketing another of the "only-for-Japan" als. Its \$100 million of seven-year paper were priced at 101 with coupon of 10% percent — terms that have no relation to market

ality. By week's end, no one — including lead manager Daiwa curities — was willing to quote a price for this paper. In Frankfurt, bankers agreed to re-open the Deutsche-mark ctor after a three-week hiatus of straight-bond activity. They proved a new calendar of six issues totaling 1.2 billion DM rough mid-April — a relatively modest volume by recent rough mid-April - a relatively modest volume by recent ındards.

But the first of the new issues, although marking a renewed rise coupon levels, failed to attract much support. The Inter-nerican Development Bank's 250 million DM of eight-year nds was priced at par bearing a coupon of 8 percent — an imated %-point rise from what it had been expecting to pay n new-issue activity was halted in mid-February

The paper traded at a discount of 14 points and was moving why as rumors circulated anew of an imminent increase in the indesbank's discount and Lombard rates.

The market in European currency units fared little better spite its higher level of interest rates and greater protection ainst currency movements. The IADB offered 100 million "U of eight-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 10 percent d ended the week at a discount of 1% points.

Likewise, there was scant response to Philip Morris's £75 Ilion of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11% percent, which ded the week down 1% points.

Given the prevailing uncertainties, floating-rate notes re-tined in good demand. Crédit Commercial de France offered 50 million of 12-year notes, on which interest is set at the six-onth London interbank bid rate but refixed monthly. Currently ere is a 1.5/16-point difference between the one-month internk rate and the six-month rate, giving institutional investors to finance themselves at the one-month rate a hefty margin. Bank fur Arbeit & Witschaft, the Austrian trade union bank, (Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

#### Last Week's Markets All figures are as of close of trading Friday

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#### **Currency Rates**

Late interbank rates on March 8, excluding fees.

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## **Berlin** Gets Big **Credit**

#### Agreement Put At \$500 Million

By Henry Tanner International Herald Tribune

LEIPZIG, East Germany - A newly signed, \$500-million credit to East Germany by U.S. and West European banks was announced here Sunday as Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, made his traditional opening day round of the Leipzig spring fair. Citicorp, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and Bank of America

are the three lead banks in the credit, signed in London last Wednesday, U.S. officials and businessmen said. The pact is the third large credit given to the Honecker government within three years. It is for a seven-year term at % of a percentage point over the London interbank offered rate, sources said. "Between four and seven" other

U.S. banks and 38 from Western Europe also were involved, but West German banks were not in-cluded in the credit, the officials said. A Western official speculated that "West German banks had already had a crack at this business."

"It will make this fair more interesting than usual. People will spend the week looking for signals on how the East Germans are going to spend the new money," a U.S. offi-cial said. "My own expectation is that the

Honecker regime will stay on the cautious road and will not significantly increase its imports from the West," he said. But he added that some Western exhibitors expected jump in East German imports designed to modernize industry. The East Germans started an ur-

ently needed program to modernize industry several years ago. Progress has been slow, but the country is keen to become more competitive with Western industri-

In 1983 and 1984, West German banks gave East Germany two credits of nearly 100 million Deur-sche marks (\$29.2 million) each. Both were guaranteed by the right-

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)



A.T.&T.'s Personal Computers Model 6300:

Menufacturer: Olivetti sticroprocessor; intel 8088 Operating System: MS-DGS Number of Simultanessor ensoer of Statutus Botte Course; ? Makinal Maspory; 640 kijobytes\* of Internal. manary, optional 10-magabyte \* \* hard disk drive Compatible with LB-M. Festures to come: Xentx (a version of Unix), ability

to perform several basis at once, inexpensive local

area metwork; co-processor to increase smead and Model 7300: Manufacturer: Convergent Technologies inc. Microprocessor: Motorois 68018 Operating System: Unix System V Mumber of Strigtteneous Users: 4-8 Uperang System; Unit System V Humber of Shristlaneous Uesre; 4-9 Internal memory; 512 (GoDythe of Internal Memory (Expandable to 2 megabytes), 10-to 20-megabyte herd disk drive Not compatible with LB JK; stories: built-in telephone with automatic discourtes and disting, high-resolution graphics scripm, shiftly to rest several programs of one time to separate portions of 21s scripm

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James D. Edwards, president since October of AT&T's computer systems unit.

## AT&T Hopes That Reorganization, New Computer Help It Against IBM

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service ·

NEW YORK - After a rocky entry into the imputer business last year, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is looking to a new organization, a new executive and -later this month -a distinctive new personal computer as it struggles to compete with International Business Machines Corp.

AT&T has long been regarded as a major contender in the computer market because of its unparalleled telecommunications experience, its Bell Laboratories and its financial resources. But AT&T executives interviewed recently concede that in its first year, the drive to challenge IBM on its own territory largely failed. Only now, they say, is the company overcoming the internal chaos caused by AT&T's split-up and misdirected marketing strategies.

"I can't say that our execution last year met the expectations of outsiders, or even ourselves," said James D. Edwards, the former IBM strategist who was installed as president of the computer-systems group last October as part of a broader effort to bring order to AT&T's twice-reorganized Informations Systems group. But I think that our product plans are finally coming together. Everyone will see that soon."

Industry experts, however, say they need to be convinced. Most speak enthusiastically of the 44year-old Mr. Edwards, who by all accounts has shaken up the telephone giant's computer operation, giving it focus and a clear identity. But more than a few fear that the effort could falter. The company's problem, they contend, lies in its desire

to live in an IBM-dominated world, yet develop computers that are distinctively its own.

"AT&T is stuck in the ultimate rock-and-hard-place," said Richard Matlack, president of Infocorp, a California market-research concern.

The first indication of AT&T's tough choices came last summer, when the company introduced its first personal computer, the IBM-compatible PC 6300. In the industry vernacular, it was a "metoo" machine, constructed to take advantage of the huge software base available for IBM machin but offering little to distinguish itself from IBM's

AT&T officials said that following in IBM's wake was the only way to get into the market quickly. But so far the computer has flopped. Only recently has it emerged from the "Other" category in monthly surveys of computer retail sales.

Later this month, AT&T will announce an overhaul of the machine, company executives said, that will make it more like IBM's faster, more powerful PC-AT, along with a low-cost local area network, similar to Apple Computer Inc.'s Appletalk, to connect the machines together.

In addition, AT&T is introducing at long last a machine of its own design — the PC 7300. Built by Convergent Technologies Inc., the 7300 is a speedy, innovative machine that allows four users to tap its powers at once, and nine users at once for tasks that do not spread its processing powers too

Mr. Edwards calls the machine, which many (Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

## **Fed Discloses** Recent Moves **Against Dollar**

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service
NEW YORK - The United States intervened seven times in foreign-exchange markets from August through January, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as strongly as the European banks. said. The Fed also confirmed that it had intervened since then, but it declined to give details

On each occasion, the Fed sold dollars and purchased Deutsche marks, the bank said Friday, in its semiannual report on foreign-ex-change operations. In all, it sold \$373 million to buy marks, the most closely watched non-U.S. currency. Such intervention has the effect of lowering the dollar's exchange rate, not only against the mark but against other currencies

as well. The dollar's steep rise has be-come an increasingly political issue in the United States and abroad, as have efforts to quell the rise through government intervention.

European central banks, espe-cially the Bundesbank of West Germany, have intervened very heavily in the markets; in the week ended March 2 they sold possibly \$2 bil-lion. These central banks are widely believed to have sought more cooperation from Washington, but the \$373 million in dollar sales by the United States is in the same range as the total intervention in previous six-month periods, the

The United States has a policy of refusing to say at the time whether it has intervened, but word usually spreads quickly through the mar-kets by way of the banks to which it sold dollars. The sales are conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, after consultations between the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury Department.

Friday's announcement was the first official record of intervention since August, although currency traders had said at the time that they detected it. Sam Y. Cross, an executive vice president of the New York Fed. also confirmed at a news conference that the bank had intervened "on a concerted basis" in the week ended March 2. But he declined to say anything further

about the more recent intervention The dollar tumbled in the week ended March 2, mostly because of massive European central bank intervention. Traders had said that the Fed also intervened, though not According to the report, the Fed intervened one day in early September, selling \$50 million. Then it sold \$229 million on four days be-

the dollar began to surge again in late January, the Fed intervened on two days, selling \$94 million. The criteria for intervention re-

tween Sept. 24 and Oct. 17, after Bundesbank intervention already

had sent the dollar reeling. When

#### Qatar Official Says Oil Prices Are Stabilizing

CAIRO — Recent price cuts by the Organization of Petro-leum Exporting Countries have helped stabilize world prices of crude oil, Qatar's oil minister was reported as saying Sunday. In an interview with the semi-official Cairo daily Al-Ahram, the oil minister, Sheikh Abdel Aziz bin Khalifa al Thani, commented on the OPEC decision in January to reduce the price gap between various grades:

The cuts were, in effect, aimed at making certain amendments to prices of differentials in order to bridge the competitive gap between heavy and light crudes and to achieve more stability on the market,"

He said that the OPEC measures and other unspecified factors had succeeded "in achiev ing an improvement on prices in the market." The measures had resulted in Britain main taining the price of its North Sea oil and forced Norway to bring down its prices.

**DECEMBER 1984** 

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## Castle & Cooke Discusses 'No-Premium' Merger

By Bruce Keppel
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Castle &

Cooke Inc., the U.S. food producer and distributor, says it is discussing a merger with another company listed on New York Stock Exchange. The merger would involve a payment to Castle & Cooke shareholders at less than the current market price for their shares.

However, the company added in a statement Friday, that there is "no assurance" that an acceptable "no-premium" merger will be reached. Castle & Cooke common stock closed at \$13 a share in trading Friday, up 62.5 cents.

Strapped for cash, Castle & Cooke - known for its Dole-brand pineapples and bananas -- was forced to miss the March I interest payment due to holders of its 5%percent convertible subordinated debentures and its 12-percent subordinated notes. If payment is not made within 30 days, the debt will become immediately due and pay-

In its announcement, the compa-ny said that it is discussing with its senior lenders a waiver enabling profit estimated at \$15 million. payment of the interest due March 1. It is also seeking to reach a long-term restructuring of about \$250 million in debt.

low that, at times, the company lost \$1 on each box of fruit it sold and could not sell all the fruit it had available.

In the first half of fiscal 1985, it reported a loss of \$63.9 million. including a second-quarter operat-ing loss of \$34.6 million that was attributed to much lower selling prices for bananas and lettuce and higher interest charges, among other factors.

The company also canceled previously declared preferred dividend of \$2.3 million.

To raise cash, Castle & Cooke in January agreed to sell its Bumble Bee Seafoods division to a group of investors led by the division's management, which borrowed a \$40million downpayment against the division's inventory. The undisclosed balance is to be paid from profits over the next five years. Charles E. Hurwitz of Houston

early last year bought a 12-percent stake in Castle & Cooke and threatened to buy more before selling his

More recently, Minneapolis investor Irwin L. Jacobs led an investor group that also acquired a 12cent stake and disclosed that it The company's financial plight might seek to take control of the stems, in part, from a global glut in company.

## Shawmut Bank Says It Failed To Report Transfers of Cash

By Fox Butterfield New York Times Service **BOSTON** --- Shawmut Bank of

Boston, the third-largest bank in Massachusetts, has disclosed that it failed to report international cash transfers and improperly exempted some of its customers from federal currency-reporting regulations. Shawmut Bank is a subsidiary of Shawmut Corp.

In a written statement Friday, the bank said it discovered the errors last month after Bank of Boston Corp. had pleaded guilty to failing to report \$1.2 billion in cash transfers with Swiss banks and was fined \$500,000, a record amount. Bank of Boston, whose major unit is First National Bank of Boston, has since also admitted that it improperly exempted businesses of a local organized crime family from the federal currency-reporting rules, helping the underworld group launder money.

Shawmut Bank said it had failed to report \$162 million in cash transfers since 1980 with seven foreign banks, including banks in Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Canada

said that a total of 27 customers, including schools, churches, hospitals, airlines and commercial companies, had been improperly placed on the bank's list of concerns exempted from the federal reporting rules. The bank would not identify them except to say they were longtime clients.

Shawmut Bank said that it had met Feb. 19 with officials from both the Treasury Department and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and had now filed all the necessary reports. The actions disclosed Friday appeared designed to try to head off any prosecution of the bank similar to that which Bank of Boston underwent.

Under a 1980 regulation, banks must report all cash transactions over \$10,000 to the Internal Reve-nne Service, including transfers with foreign banks. The rule was designed to help the government stop organized crime and narcotics dealers from laundering money,

Money-laundering is the moving-of illegally gained funds into chan-nels where they cannot be traced.

**NEW ISSUE** 

These Debentures were offered and sold outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

The Debentures, together with interest thereon, are not guaranteed by the United States and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or of any agency or instrumentality thereof other than the Federal National Mortgage Association

U.S. \$300,000,000

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Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

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S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

## **International Bond Prices - Week of March 7**

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other for **DM STRAIGHT BONDS** 

#### **American Exchange Options** For the Week Ending March 8, 1985

## Chicago Exchange Options For the Week Ending March 8, 1985

### 125 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 19 | Contion & price | Cails | Puts | Contion & price | Cails | Puts | Contion & series | Cails | Puts | Cails | Cail

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Explanation of Symbols
Connois Dollar
European Currency Unit
European Unit of Account
Pound Shriking
Destyche Mark

FF French Frys

**CONVERTIBLE BONDS** UNITED STATES AMERICA

UNITED KINGDOM

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## **New Eurobond Issues**

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup.	Price	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NO	TES					
Bank für Arbeit & Wirtschaft	\$100	2000	.1/16	100	99,10	Over 6-month Libor. Redeemable at par in 1997 and collable of par in 1988. Fees 1%.
Crédit Commercial de France	\$250	1997	libid	100	99.85	interest pagged to 6-month bid rate for Eurodollars, set monthly. Callable at par in 1987. Fees 0.43%,
FIXED-COUPON						
Canada	\$500	1990	111/2	100	98.25	Nonceleble.
LTCB Finance	\$75	1990	12	100	98.38	Noncafeble.
Sumitomo Metal Industries	\$100	1992	10%	101		Noncollable.
IADB	DM 250	1993	8	100		Noncolioble.
Philip Morris Credit	£75	1995	11%	100	98.13	Collable at 100% in 1992.
·IADB	ECR 100	1993	10	100	98,75	Noncollable.
EQUITY-LINKED						
Cadbury-Schweppes	\$ 80	2000	open	100	99.50	Coupon indicated at B%. Callable of 104 in 1987. Convertible ofter Jan. 1986 at an expected 10% premium. Terms to be set March 14.
Kojima	\$ 40	2000	3%	100	95	Semicanucity. Collable at 104 in 1988, Convertible at 290 year per share and at 261.85 year per dollar.
Newmont Mining	\$60	2010	81/2	100		Callable at 106 in 1986. Convertible into shares of Du Port at \$62% a share, a 15.31% premium, Sinking fund to start in 1997 to produce a 19.7-yr average life.
Toshiba Ceramics	\$ 50	2000	open	100		Coupon indicated at 3%. Convertible at an expected 5% premium, Terms to be set March 19.
Daishinpan	DM 60	1990	ореп	100		Coupon indicated at 39%, Each 5,000-mark band with 1 warrant exercisable into shares at an expected 25% premium, Terms to be set March 19.
Toei	DM 50	1990	3%	100	_	Noncollable. Each 5,000-mark band with 1 warrant exercis- able into phares at 449 yen per share and at 76,65 yen per mark.
Toyobo	DM 60	1990	3%	100		Noncollable. Each 5,000-mark bond with 1 warrant exercis- able into shares at 267 yen per share.
Tsubakimoto Precision Products	DM 60	1990	31/6	100		Semionnually, Noncallable, Convertible at 1,505,20 year per share and at 77.50 year per mark.
Zenchiku	DM 35	1990	3%	100		Noncollable. Each 5,000-mark band with one warrant exer-

## **Eurobond Investors Shun** The Lure of Higher Coupons

(Continued from Page 15) ffered \$100 million of classic 15ear notes with interest set at 1/16oint over six-month Libor. Invesors can request early redemption

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Also attracting support were quity-linked issues. Cadbury chweppes offered \$80 million of 5-year bonds convertible into nares at a premium that is expecti to be set at around 10 percent. he bonds are expected to bear a supon of 8 percent. The bonds rere quoted at a modest discount

Toshiba Ceramic announced plans for a \$50-million, 15-year convertible issue that is expected to bear a coupon of around 3 percent.

In the Deutsche mark market. Daishinpan, a consumer-credit company, joined the long list of Japanese companies issuing equitylinked paper. Daishinpan, which carries the guarantee of Sanwa Bank, is raising 60 million DM through five-year notes carrying warrants to buy shares at an expected premium of around 21/2 percent. The notes are expected to carry a coupon of 3% percent.

## China Reports That Reforms Boosted Economy in 1984

BELIING forms boosted growth and proscrity in 1984, but also fueled inflaon, the State Statistical Bureau as reported.

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National income jumped 12 pernt. Total output rose 14.5 percent a record 1,062.7 billion yuan 380 billion), the government said sturday. National income is com-trable with the West's measure of oss national product, a measure the total value of goods and

We are confident that we can evelop our economy with a stable id high growth rate," the spokesan said. But he admitted that

long-standing problems of low enand misplaced investment remain.

Despite a rise in living standards, some prices, especially those of food, had started rising rapidly in 1985, the spokesman said. Retail prices rose 2.8 percent in 1984 but 4 percent in the last quarter. This partly offset rises in wages

Income of China's 800 million peasants rose 14.7 percent to the equivalent of \$120 a year while urban dwellers earned \$217 each, a 15.5-percent rise.

The government has the problem of trying to extricate itself from paying large farm subsidies.

## cisable into shares at 295.60 year per share and at 78.64 year Siemens Is Said

To Court U.S.

Medical Firm

International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT - Siemens AG, the West German electronics group, seeks to acquire Pace Setter Systems Inc., a Califor-nia-based maker of heart-pacemaker systems, indústry sources say. Pace Setter has annual sales of about \$100 mil-

Siemens, based in Munich, is leader in medical engineering and is known to be interested in expanding its presence in the United States, which accounts for more than half of its medical-engineering division's sales. In fiscal 1984, ended Sept. 30, Siemens' medical division post-

ed revenue of 4 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.18 billion at current rates), up 10 percent from a year earlier.

Talks between Siemens and Pace Setter Systems have been going on for some time, but no formal acquisition agreement has been reached, sources said.

Siemens has been eyeing ex-pansion in the United States. It lost out to Rockwell International Corp. in January in bidding to take over Allen-Bradley Co., a Michigan maker of factory-automation equipment Siemens, with total sales last year of 45.8 billion DM, is hought to have bid \$1.5 billion for Allen-Bradley, against Rockwell's offer of \$1.65 bil-

## 4T&T Revitalizes Bid to Catch IBM

(Continued from Page 15)

we expected for months, "the inistry's worst-kept secret." AT&T ficials, trying to preserve the remnts of a surprise, are still cagey ten they discuss the machine, but ey have confirmed basic descripms of it.

The heart of the 7300 is Motoro-'s super-fast 68010 microprocesr, not the lotel chips that mark e IBM line and the first AT&T achine, built by Olivetti SpA. The 00 has a high-resolution graphics reen and will come with 512,000 aracters of internal memory, exindable to 2 million. The base ice will be about \$5,000.

Users will see a screen that looks ach like the one on Apple's Mac-tosh, and they can point to picres known as icons to perform rtain tasks. "It's what the PC-AT ould have been and it's a lot ster," said Jean Yates, who heads ues Ventures, a California con-

tter and its human users can comanicate?

"Of course," Mr. Edwards says, shing a broad grin. "We're the But Mr. Edwards has staked far

ore on the new machine than the pe that its improved features will t AT&T onto office desk tops. major companies passed over the it the 7300 will become the flagip machine in AT&T's efforts to iblish its own operating system. lled Unix, in the office market. An operating system is a comter's "traffic cop" — its most adamental program, and one at is invisible to most users. Un-≥MS-DOS, IBM's operating sys-

D. Unix is particularly adept at owing several users to share the wer of a single processor mething that many personal imputer users are beginning to

Until now, Unix has been popuamong programmers and colinputers, but not among person-computer users who rarely want tinker with the machine's in-

the major applications programs keting written for personal computers spreadsheets and word processors, marketing, extended to AT&T's games and communications pro-

Thus, despite their enthusiasm for the new computer, computer dealers and others in the industry fear that unless AT&T can make a host of such programs available as soon as the 7300 is announced, the computer may never become popu-

"We understand the problem," said William O'Shea ""ctor of AT&T's Unix development effort. "And we will have a lot of pro-grams available from day one."

Just how many, however, is unclear. Some big names in software, such as Ashton-Tate, have signed up to announce versions of their programs for the machine. Others, like Lotus Development Corp., are And will the 7300 feature a builtuncertain. "Whether we do or do
telephone, so that both the comter and its human users can comsaid Jim P. Manzi, Lotus's presi-

> Such talk wornes dealers, who say that Apple's failure to make sophisticated business software available for its Macintosh machine last year was one reason that

> machine in favor of IBM models. "I just don't see it," said Anthony Morris, president of Morris Decision Systems, one of the largest microcomputer suppliers to Wall Street firms. The folks we deal with say Unix, shmoonix. They want spreadsheets and word processors. Unix alone is uninteresting

to them. As AT&T executives themselves point out, however, the company's strategic problems extend beyond making a new operating system palatable.

"We had two major problems last year," Mr. Edwards said. "One students working on large was that the marketing side and the R&D side weren't communicating." That led to a reorganization in September so that each division

nards. As a result, virtually none of did its own development and mar-

The company's second problem, main line of computers, the 3B segrams — currently run in what the ries of minicomputers that has long industry calls a "Unix environment." the companies for call-switching. Last year, AT&T attempted for the first time to sell the machines commercially, but was unable to attract more than a handful of new cus-

Mr. Edwards said the machines were wrongly targeted and they are now being repositioned against IBM's System-36. But the success of the 3B line could depend on the success of the new 7300, a compatible system that will make use of the 3Bs as central machines to keep track of large files and facilitate

In turn, the old personal computer, the IBM-compatible 6300, will soon be given the power to run Xenix, a version of Unix that IBM has also endorsed. In time, the 6300 will be used in conjunction with the 7300, AT&T officials hope, although the machines are now incompatible.

Company officials think that move will help increase sales of the 6300, which by most estimates sold a patrry 20,000 units in 1984. "We had never before tried self-

ing through retailers," said John Boyd, vice president of sales for the computer division, "and I think we did a pretty good job."

But Mr. Boyd said he quickly

learned that simply signing up the major computer chains, such as Computerland, did not assure sales. Many franchisees, fearful of stocking yet another IBM-compatible computer, did not carry the machine, hurting sales throughout

"I guess we were a little naive," Mr. Boyd said. "We didn't understand the complexities, or the fact that some independent dealers have power disproportionate to After a crash effort, however

AT&T now boasts more than 1,000

dealers -- though it is unclear how many will carry the new machine.

of-center West German govern-

Before the 1983 credit, specialists said Sunday, East Germany had a severe credit squeeze after Western banks had become worried about the debt situation of the entire East bloc and, as a result, vithheld credits to East Germany. This was despite the fact that East Germany had done better economically than its East block allies.

E. Germany

From West

Gets Big Loan

(Continued from Page 15)

The turning point came with the 1983 credit engineered by Premier Franz Josef Stranss of Bavaria, a conservative whose Christian Social Union is a member of the governing coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat. Since then, East Germany has amassed "large amounts of re-serves" by severe restrictions on imports and an export drive, an American economist said Sunday. "They are a good credit risk." he said, explaining the readiness of American and West European banks to step in now.

In recent years, the Leipzig fair has often been regarded as a gange of the state of political and economic relations between the two

Last year's spring fair was held during a campaign by the two gov-ernments to improve their ties as tension increased between the United States and the Soviet Union. An unprecedented number of West German politicians, including Mr. Strauss, vied with each other to shake Mr. Honecker's hand in Leipzig then.

Leipzig's fair last fall was overshadowed by Mr. Honecker's decision to cancel his first scheduled visit to West Germany, in the face of pressure from his Soviet allies and polemics against him by conservative Christian Democrats in West Germany.

But West Germany is by far the largest Western trading partner of East Germany, and officials on both sides said that the new political coolness between them would not affect their economic relations.

**Economics Minister Martin** Bangemann of West Germany will meet in East Berlin Monday with Mr. Honecker, and Günter Mittag, the Politburo member in charge of the economy. Mr. Bangemann will come to Leipzig Tuesday.

In recent months, the East Germans have been talking increasingly of their desire to create closer political ties with all West European countries and not just West Ger-

Germany has just returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, Poland and Bulgaria, where he apparently succeeded in warming Bonn's rela tions with Eastern Europe. These relations had been practically fro-zen since the Kohl government went through with its pledge to station U.S. Pershing-II missiles in the fall of 1983.

At the week-long fair, about 9,000 exhibitors from about 100 countries are represented. Scores of local officials and businessmen from West Germany are at the fair.

The United States is represented by more than 60 companies, in addition to many European subsidiaries of American companies.

The U.S. pavillion was one of those visited by Mr. Honecker Sun-day morning. We are here, and we are here to do business," he was told Mr. Honecker smiled broadly and left after a few friendly words and wishes of succes

Leipzig has been holding fairs since the 12th century, when local princes began to give special protection to merchants bringing their wares to the city. In the 16th century, such other cities in the region as Halle, Erfurt, Meissen, and Dresden were forbidden to hold similar

#### \$32.6-Million Loss for Fluor Los Anecles Times Service

IRVINE, California - Fluor Corp. reported Friday a \$32.6-million loss for the first quarter of fiscal 1985, compared with a \$16.5million profit a year earlier. The construction, engineering and nat-ural resources concern said revenue fell 13.5 percent to \$951 million in the quarter, ended Jan. 31.

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Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. rdam, March 7th, 1985.

## Norsk Hydro Note Plan Is Moving Euromarket

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Norsk Hydro, the Norwegian state-owned industrial and energy company, is moving the Euromarket to new ground through its plan to issue an unspecified amount of short-term notes for an unlimited duration. Needless to add, banks are not being asked to underwrite this undefined facility.

Rumors in the market are that Norsk Hydro aims to seek up to \$500 million. But a spokesman at Merrill Lynch, which along with Chase Manhattan has won the mandate to place the notes on a "best-efforts" basis, insisted that "there is no maximum amount." He said that "it's a tap program," with notes to be offered in light of Norsk Hydro's needs and the mar-ket's willingness to take paper at terms that the borrower is willing

to pay.

The notes will be offered with maturities ranging from one month to one year and the program will remain active for as long as Norsk Hydro wants. The reference point for the interest payments will be the London interbank bid rate. Norsk Hydro will presumably expect to match Sweden, which has been selling short-term notes at prices ranging from 15 to 4 basis points below Libid.

The Swedish program, however, is fully underwritten - which

stand ready to take paper if inves- the cash needed to redeem out- offered rate, and the still unsertled tors seek terms that Sweden is un-standing paper.) willing to pay. There have been a few non-underwritten loan facilities - for St. Gobain and Elf-Aq-

Whether the notes are underwrit-

uitaine — but the amounts were

relatively modest.

#### SYNDICATED LOANS

concern for investors. An underwritten facility assures note holders that the borrower will always have the cash to repay maturing paper - because the banks are obliged to take notes and the money borrowed from the banks can be used to repay investors wanting their money back

For Norsk Hydro, St. Gobain or Elf, this is not a pressing issue because all are government-owned and no one today fears that they could face a cash crisis making it impossible to redeem maturing pa-

Nevertheless, the trend toward non-underwritten facilities brings to the forefront a major difference between the highly developed U.S. commercial-paper market and the budding Euromarket equivalent. In the United States, all issuers are rated by private credit agencies whereas no such ratings exist in Europe. (The ratings are a measure

tween banks to win mandates for Previously, Greece paid %-point As the fierce competition benew business has driven borrowing charges to levels that many bankers cess to the market. Eliminating the underwriting saves money, up to 1/4

percent annually. Underwritten-note facilities are America (\$100 million, three years), Town & Country Building Society of Western Australia (\$50 million, three years), Adelaide Steamship (\$80 million) and Nep-

tune Orient Lines, Unilever is rumored to be shopping for terms on a \$500-million note facility and Bangkok Bank for terms on a \$75-million facility.

Malaysia is also sounding out the market, and bankers believe that if terms are favorable, the country will seek to raise up to \$1 billion, with half the proceeds used to prepay older, more costly debt.

Greece is approaching bankers, testing reactions to terms on a fering 1/4-point over the interbank \$400-million syndicated loan. The rate for the first two years and %-

means that the banks (for a price) of the issuer's ability to generate point over the London interbank question is how long a period there will be for the half-point spread.

over Libor to borrow. Banks that have underwritten a consider absurdly low, some bankers worry that intense competition to finance its hostile takeover bid ten or not is, in principle, a major could result in a flood of non-un- of American Natural Resrouces are derwritten note facilities from bor- currently seeking other particirowers who do not merit such ac-cess to the market. Eliminating the pays a split 4-%-point over Libor. underwriting saves money, up to 4 Phillips Petroleum, which has just thwarted a hostile takeover, is seek-

ing to raise a \$750-million credit. Underwritten-note taxable currently being organized for Sears, Roebuck (\$500 million, five agency, is seeking to renegotiate terms on \$240 million of existing debt, offering %-point over Libor on the portion guaranteed by the government and %-point over Libor on the unguaranteed portion (down sharply from %-point over

Libor paid previously). The Spanish state aircraft company Construcciones Aeronauticas is in the market for an eight-year syndicated credit of 25 million European Currency Units, offering a margin of 12-point over the inter-bank rate for the first six years and

%-point thereafter. ENI Chemical, a unit of the Italian state holding company, is seek-ing a 200-million-ECU credit, of-Greeks want a split margin of 1/2-1/4 point over for the final six years.

## Indications of Slower Economy Give Bonds a Boost

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

The buying spree was prompted by indications that the U.S. econo-

my may not be expanding any-where near as rapidly as had been U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

projected, a development that, if borne out by future events, would seem to preclude any need for further tightening in monetary policy by the Federal Reserve.

The rebound was felt across the The rebound was felt across the shifts were missed, and our commaturity spectrum: Long-term tacts believe this played an imporbonds with maturities of seven years and up all rose by a point or more. And short-term interest rates feli sharply.

Traders said the market, which shrugged off news that the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply had expanded by an unexpect-edly large \$3.6 billion in the latest Meanwhile, Foreign Minister week, opened higher on renewed interest from retail buyers.

But the real push came a limit of the latest week, opened higher on renewed interest from retail buyers.

But the real push came a limit

later, when the Labor Department reported that in February non-New York Times Service reported that in February non-NEW YORK — U.S. bond farm employment and the length of prices surged Friday, turning in the average workweek both fell their most impressive performance. That suggested that industrial protheir most impressive performance That suggested that industrial pro-in more than a month. Trading was duction last month may have also declined, and that the economy may be growing at a much slower pace than many analysts are currently projecting.

"The employment report had an important effect on the market." said John D. Paulus, chief economist at Morgan Stanley & Co. "It is a weak report, but not as weak as it appears on the surface. Our gov-ernment contacts tell us that the week the survey was taken had the worst weather-related disruptions in history. A lot of production

tant role in holding the workweek and employment down." Some traders attributed Friday's rebound to technical factors, and many said the market had been oversold. But a shift in perception about the economy's overall **U.S. Consumer Rates** 

Tax Exempt Bonds

Bond Buyer 29-Bond Index Honey Market Funds Danoghue's 7-Day Average.

were people saying that maybe the economy is just not that strong," he said. "Basically, that's what's

With the Treasury expected to announce March 19 that it intends to sell \$17 billion in new 4- and 7year notes and 20-year bonds, few analysts were willing to project that a raily would be long-lived. But further improvement is likely, they

"The market has overcompensated for the possibility of the Fed strength had been building, said firming and a (Federal) funds rate Charles P. Smith, a vice president of more than 9 percent, said Philip at T. Rowe Price Associates in Bal- Braverman, chief economist at timore. "Over the past week, even Briggs Schaedle, government-secu-But the real push came a little with the market going down, there rities dealers. "Over the next couple

of weeks, there is a potential for yields to come down close to half a percentage point.

By late Friday, the government's beliwether 30-year bond, the 11% percent issue maturing in February 2015, had risen by more than 11/2 points, or more than \$15 for each \$1,000 face value of securities, to 96%, to yield 11.68 percent.

The Federal funds rate, the overnight rate for bank loans, softened Friday, allowing other short-term rates to plunge. Federal funds opened at 8½ percent and traded between that level and 8½ percent

In response to a lower funds rate and overall strength in the market. Treasury bill rates fell by 20 basis points or more. Late Friday, oneyear bills were trading at 8.94 percent bid, down 23 basis points. Three-month bills fell by 20 basis points, to a bid of 8.57 percent. A basis point is a hundredth of a

The rise in government bonds spilled over into the corporatebond market, where traders said point. Municipal-bond activity was

percentage point.



Sugayoshi Kurose (center), Director and General Manager of the London branch, with his senior staff members.

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Hit unt 12 22 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) 18 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) 18 17 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) 18 17 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) 18 17 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	### 514 ## 514 ## 514 ## 105 #### 105 ### 105 ### 105 ### 105	mo 17.1 277 3% 1% 1% + 1% haust standards last we reach an accord at a second	Under the proposal, which EC officials said was acceptable to officials said was acceptable to West Germany, large cars, with engine sizes of 2,000 cubic centimetrial dawn Frinces to agree, would be required to open Parliament, stresses meet new emission standards by	administrative tribunal to hear of jections to its competition ruling in,  Trade Talks With Japan  Are Called Disconnaintic	
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19 He wrote "Bus 67 Steps over a Stop"
20 Breakfast order 23 Haggard book 24 Bullring sound 25 Ana and Claus

31 Genetic substance, for short 32 In progress 36 One, to Marie 37 Secular breakfast

**28** Answers

42 Soho dandy 43 Old ----(London theatre) 44 "The Eve of St. : Keats 45 Hot time in

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ine lettuce 22 Yak away

DENNIS THE MENACE

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6 Charm

7 Risk 8 Mild oath

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'Dad says he always has too much month left

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

OVER AT THE END OF HIS MONEY."

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39 Foot muscles 41 Flemish city 47 She foiled a

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50 Outstanding 52 He wrote "Sally in Our Alley" 53 Hollywood award

54 Tasteless 56 Part of Q.E.D. 57 Sitarist Shankar 58 Slow flow

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HIGH LOW

A MIDDLE-AGE SPREAD IS

SIMPLY THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

OF COOC

Jumbles: LOOSE ELDER PERMIT TONGUE

Answer: What an inhibited person usually is— TIED UP IN "NOTS"

WEATHER

21 Malory's "Le —\_\_\_d'Arthur" **60** Actress New York Times, edited by Eugene Malesko

**PEANUTS** this is my report "TOOK"US TO \*AHEM-¥` ON THE CONCERT THEY DRAGGED US TO last week BLONDIE WELL, IF EVERYONE INSISTS! WHO WANTS THE LAST PORK CHOP?

OKAY, BEETLE, I'M THE ENEMY...A G-FOOT 4-NCH, 250-POUND KARATE EXPERT. WHAT'S YOUR

0000 MOVE ? JUDO ARE AREA ANDY CAPP

I'M JUST TAKING IN THE L WASHING FOR FLO. MISSUS - IT LOOKS LIKE RAIN SOMBONE LOOKS BUSY-) WIZARD of ID

WHAT'S IT LIKE BEING A PRINCE TRAPPED IN A PROSS BODY?

CERTAIN LIKE WHAT WINE PROBLEMS HAVE TO GOES BEST WITH BE ADDRESSED. LIGHTNING BUGS. MACH ANUNCH

REX MORGAN WHEN BRADY BISHOP, AN ECONOMICS PROFESSOR, PHONES HIS WIFE CLAUDIA, WHO IS ON A SALES TRIP FOR A COMPLITER SOFT-WARE COMPANY, HE TELLS HER ABOUT HIS APPOINTMENT WITH DR. REX MORGAN.



**GARFIELD** AH AH AHHHH! PONT TOUCH THAT DIAL. WE'LL BE RIGHT BACK

#### **BOOKS**

THE GREAT AMERICAN POPULAR SINGERS: Their Lives, Careers & Art

By Henry Pleasants. 384 pp. Illustrated. \$19.95. Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y.10020.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

I N such books as "The Agony of Modern Music" (1955), "Death of a Music?" (1961) and "Serious Music — and All That Jazz" (1969), the critic Henry Pleasants laid out a (1969), the critic Henry Pleasants laid out a theory of music history, regarded, at the time, by more conservative members of the critical establishment as highly nonconformist. The theory goes something like this: The European tradition of classical music has grown progressively decadent, and beginning in the early years of this century, the Afro-American idiom (of jazz, blues, soul and so on) replaced it as the source of real musical vitality.

source of real musical vitality.

In "Great American Popular Singers" —
which profiles 22 performers, including Al Jolson, Ethel Waters, Louis Armstrong, Billie Holiday, Ella Fitzgerald, Frank Sinatra, Nat King Cole, Hank Williams, Elvis Presley, Judy Garland, B. B. King and Peggy Lee — Pleasents develops this thesis further, arguing that such artists often unwittingly reinvoke the "objectives, criteria and devices of the early Italian masters of opera." Like the 17th and 18th century practitioners of bel canto, he believes, these popular singers regard songs "as a lyrical extension of speech" — that is, they emphasize clear enunciation and conversational phrasing - and to achieve this effect, they employ the same musical devices as their distingu predecessors, including the appoggiatura, the turn, the slur and the rubato.

Two other developments, Pleasants argues, have contributed to the ascendency of the American popular singer. One, he poss interpretive privileges denied his classical counterpart — who has increasingly come under the domination of composer and orchestra. And two, he has been able to use the microphone to restore much of the charm, intimacy and virtuosity that was lost in classical singing when "the emphasis swung from the rhetorical to the lyrical."

Like Alec Wilder, the author of "American Popular Song" (a pioneering study of such composers as Jerome Kern, Irving Berlin, George Gershwin, Cole Porter and Harold Arlen). Pleasants is concerned with artists who



came of age during the first half of this century; in fact, in a preface to this new edition, he expresses his distaste for the latest generation of pop singers, complaining that they "are too frenetic, too given to bizarre costuming and

lighting."

Pleasants, again like Wilder, approaches his ibjects as a classically schooled musician, but in his case, this occasionally results in a certain in his case, this occasionally results in a certain condescending tone. For instance, Pleasants writes of Bing Crosby, he was "probably unaware, possibly even incapable of understanding, the wider implications of his influence upon the art of the singer" — and apparently the same cree for I cross Armstrong as well

the same goes for Louis Armstrong as well.

Such passages, however, are rare. For the most part, Pleasants, who contributes articles on music to the International Herald Tribune simply uses his command of classical critical criteria to illuminate the vocal techniques of his 22 subjects. And while some of those subjects to the control of the contro jects (most notably, Sinatra) are invoked primarily as illustrations of his theory, he tries hard not to become overly technical. Indeed most of his chapters give the lay reader a powerful feel for both the shape of a singer's career — Bing Crosby's slow maturation, say, or Bessie Smith's gradual slide into bitterness -and an appreciation of his or her distinctive

musical gifts.

He describes Al Joison as an orator who He describes Al Joison as an orator who loved words so much that he smothered them with affection; Ray Charles, as a "master of somds" — "slurs, glides, turns, shricks, wails, breaks, shouts, screams and hollers, all wonderfully controlled," and Ethel Merman, as a gifted stealer of time, who "could hold a note relong as the Chase National Rank"

as long as the Chase National Bank."

Given all that has been written about pop stars in recent years, some of Pleasants's observations about the dynamics of success now seem clichés — that Frank Sinatra's wistful vulnerability awakened "the mother in young girls," or that Elvis Presley's sexuality gave teen-agers a chance "to thumb their noses at a complacent society." On the careers of less famous singers, however, he can be both inforramous singers, however, he can be both informative and moving. In trying to explain Bessie Smith's gradual decline, he writes: "She had come North in the wake of a migration that brought hundreds of thousands of her own people to the big industrial and cultural centers." To there has more a resistance had been been also were a resistance from head however. ters. To them she was a voice from back home, and a great voice. But to a younger generation not rooted in the rural South, or only too anxious to forget its roots, she must have begun to seem old-fashioned."

While Pleasants's chapters on individual

singers can certainly be read as separate essays, succinct and complete on their own, they also work together to form a narrative history — a history that traces the development of the Afro-American idiom, and the influence that key black and white singers exerted on one another. Beginning with Bessie Smith, Ethel Waters and Louis Armstrong — whom he identifies as the "fountainhead of all that is finest and most distinctive in American popular singing" - Pleasants goes on to show how specific styles and techniques were handed down through such assimilators as Bing Cros-by; and finally, how Elvis Presley, "one small-town boy, born at the right time, in the right place, in the right environment and under the right circumstances," came to represent the convergence "of all the musical currents of America's subcultures: black and white gospel country and western, and rhythm and blues."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New

By Alan Truscott

O West demonstrated creative imagination. His opponents used a forcing no-trump response en route to four hearts, and he led his singleton. After some thought South

He Won with the club queen in ruffed and his team gained a dummy and led a diamond to large swing because four hearts his king. West took his ace, led a succeeded in the replay.

There was a slight clue for the received the expected club ruff.

There was a slight clue for the declarer. If West began with a ably for the declarer it might been able to insure the defeat of seem that the rest would be sunple. However, a diamond was to rull a spade at the fifth trick.

heart ten to his queen. At this or a tricky falsecard, the latter is point West produced the jack, the best assumption. leaving the declarer with a NORTH problem: If the jack was an honest card, the king was still

The declarer could not afford misguessed by trying to enter to draw trumps immediately, dummy with a club lead. West

guarded in the East hand.

With the trumps lying favor-doubleton heart he would have returned and after discarding
his spade losers South led the
West has made a delicate error

"Baltimore's got Fred Lynn and

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## **SPORTS BRIEFS**

#### Three Indoor Bests Set at U.S. Track Meet

SYRACUSE, New York (AP) - Three world indoor bests were set here Saturday at the NCAA indoor track and field championships.

Esmeralda Garcia of Florida State twice bettered her own mark in the women's triple jump, winning at 44 feet, 4 inches (13.54 meters). She had come into the meet posing for photographers. As each with a world-best 43-31/2 and improved that with a 43-71/4 before producing her winning effort Willie Caldwell of Baylor sped to an indoor best of 1 minute, 1.24 seconds in the

men's 500-meter race, clipping two-hundredths of a second off the 1:01.26 set this year by Mike Armour of Georgia Tech. Villanova's 3,200-meter women's relay team of Kelly Toole, Debbie Grant, how famous the face was.

Joanne Kehs and Veronica McIntosh set another world best, lowering by more than six seconds the old indoor mark with a time of 8:33.60. Agreement Reported on Sale of NFL Eagles

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Leonard Tose, owner of the Philadelphia Eagles, said Saturday that he has reached an agreement to sell the National Football League

team to Norman Braman, a Florida businessman.

A statement issued by the team in Philadelphia said: "Leonard Tose announced today that he has entered into an agreement to sell the Philadelphia Eagles football club to Norman Braman, a native Philadelphian." Braman owns a number of automobile dealerships in southern Florida. Team spokesman Ron Howard said no other information about the agreement

was available. Charles M. Golden, an attorney representing Braman, said earlier reports that Braman would pay \$65 million for 100 percent of the team "are in the ballpark." But he added: "it could have changed in subsequent drafts." Braman reportedly has no plans to move the team from Philadelphia.

Tose faces an April 1 deadline on a \$12-million loan from Crocker National Bank told me he was from Dayton, Ohio,

of San Francisco. The bank has refused to extend the loan and has threatened to and that he remembered me when I foreclose on the Eagles if Tose fails to pay. Tose paid about \$16 million to acquire was managing the Cincinnati Reds.

99 percent of the club in 1969. Any agreement to sell the team would need approval Then he asked me. What are you from 21 of the 28 NFL team owners.

#### Zoeller, Strange Tied After 3d-Round Golf

ORLANDO, Florida (AP) — Fuzzy Zoeller birdied five of the last six holes for a 66 here Saturday, lifting into a tie for the lead with Curtis Strange after the third round of the Bay Hill Classic.

third round of the Bay Hill Classic.

Zoeller and Strange completed 54 holes in 208, five shots under par. Strange, the winner of last week's Honda Classic, had a third-round 68. Two shots back, at 210, were Andy Bean, Andrew Magee, Larry Nelson and Tom Watson. Morris Hatalsky, the first-round leader with a 66, zoomed to subsequent rounds of 75 and 73, while midway leader Paul Azinger (72, 65) had a third-round 74 for a 211 total.

Zoeller, who won the U.S. Open in a playoff last summer, twice was hospitalized with severe back problems later in the year, and in September underwent major surgery. He did not swing a club until January and returned to competition only

"I played in pain so long — got so accustomed to pain — that the little aches and pains I have now, the pains of healing, don't bother me," be said. "Listen, I've been pains I have now, the pains of healing, don't bother me," he said. "Listen, I've been had shots, at least until I can get my sind a last year's some had shots, at least until I can get my sind a last year's some bad shots, at least until I can get my mind to where I can concentrate for 18 Series, the winning manager talked holes."

## Anderson, Tigers May Just 'Hang Around Forever'

#### By Dave Anderson New York Times Service

LAKELAND, Florida - Outside the Detroit Tiger clubhouse, the World Series champions were sat on a folding chair, he held near his belt a sheet of paper with his name on it. That way there would be no mix-up of the faces with the names, no matter how familiar and

Even Manager Sparky Anderson was holding a pink sheet of paper with his name on it.

"After last year, you still need to be identified?" he was asked. Anderson, the only manager in major-league history to win the Series in both leagues, laughed at the thought that perhaps he really wasn't quite so famous after all. And then he remembered being in

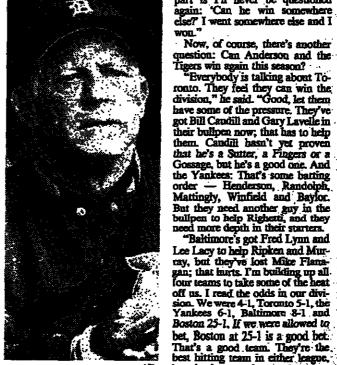
Anaheim, California, early last season when the Tigers were roaring to doing now?" I told him I was managing Detroit, and he said, 'Oh, I don't follow the American

By now even that stranger from Dayton must be aware that Anderson deserves to be listed with the best managers in baseball history. His .580 winning percentage over the past 15 seasons ranks seventh behind Joe McCarthy, Earl Weaver, Billy Southworth, Frank Chance, John McGraw and Al Lopez. And despite his white hair, he is only 50 years old. With three World Series championship rings, Anderson has just begun to think.

only five more years. But he has But when Anderson picks up the since reconsidered.

"What would I do if I didn't do his hand never shakes. "We can this?" he asked. "This isn't hard. You know what's hard? All that other stuff, all those luncheons and dinners in the off-season. I did too manager to win the Series with much of that. On one plane from teams in both leagues, Anderson is Los Angeles to Chicago, my hand also the only manager to guide started shaking when I picked up a teams to more than 100 victories in cup of coffee. I said to myself, I a season in both leagues. Counting hope the guy next to me didn't see the playoffs and World Series, his that.' I wouldn't touch coffee on a Tigers won !!! games last year. plane after that. At home I even

practiced picking up a cup of cof- nati anymore — well, maybe that



Sparky Anderson ... Coffee cups and syntax. ing they can't."

But as the defending World Series champions, the Tigers remain lineup card as the Tiger manager, the team to beat in the American League East.

No matter how good the Tigers are, it's inconceivable that they will open with a 35-5 record.

"If we're 20-20 after 40 games, I won't be disappointed," Anderson said. "I just don't want to get caught in the opposite. I don't want to be 15-25, something like that, because you can't make it up in this "Nobody places me with Cincindivision. This is the best division in baseball by far. Five teams in this guy from Dayton," he said. "Tm placed with Detroit now. The best division, if you put 'em in any other division, none of 'em would finish part is I'll never be questioned

lower than second." again: 'Can he win somewhere else?' I went somewhere else and I Just then Willte Hernandez, the league's most valuable player and Cy Young Award winner, trotted by. "Hey, Willie," his manager called, "just remember we're here to serve you, Willie, you're not here to serve us."

The left hereful and the serve us." Now, of course, there's another question: Can Anderson and the Tigers win again this season?
"Everybody is talking about Toronto. They feel they can win the
division," he said. "Good, let them

The left-handed relief pitcher laughed, but he had a quizzical look on his face.

"He's not too sure what I mean, but that's good — keep 'em think-ing," Anderson said, "Nobody!! ever do what Hernandez did last year, but he won't fall off far. He's making a million now, but that's not out of line. We don't have anybody out of line, and we won't lose Gibson when all is said and done. We got a good atmosphere here. Atmosphere keeps players. Oh, money keeps 'em, but so does atmosphere and treatment."

Anderson's syntax is less confus-Anderson's symax is less confusing, but he has succeeded Casey
Stengel as basehall's most entertaning, manager. "And down the
road," he said, "T'm not too sure I
wouldn't do what Casey did—give your name at the end to help anothbet, Boston at 25-1 is a good bet.

That's a good team. They're the best hitting team in either league, but they're counting on three sections and they're counting on three sections.

But not in 1985. This year Angeled the section of the section

But not in 1985. This year Anond-year pitchers to do it. I'm hopderson wants to show that his Ti-Getz can win sesur

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### **SPORTS**



## Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches lose when I'm already the world

TOKYO - Katarina Witt of champion." East Germany came from be- Witt said she knew the final second consecutive world figure herself, Ivanova and Chin. "All skating title. Finishing second three had a chance to win, so I was Kira Ivanova of the Soviet tried my best," said the champi-Union, while American Tiffany on. Chin won the bronze despite a

medalist, was third entering the ning the short program Thurs-final event of the six-day cham-pionships. But she produced a behind victory with a routine dazzling performance in her free-style program before a crowd of Witt opened with a combination 5,700 at Yoyogi Stadium to push triple toe-loop and a double toe-

Witt was the only skater to break the Soviet Union's monopoly on gold medals. The Russian squad earlier had won the pairs (Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev), men's singles (Alexander Fadeev) and the ice dancing (Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei

The Soviet Union is only the fourth country ever to win three gold medals at a single champi-

A fourth gold was within reach Saturday, with Ivanova, 21, en-tering the final event in the lead. But Witt, who said she will aim for a third straight championship next year, won near-perfect marks from the panel of nine tering on three jumps. Then judges. For artistic impression, came West German Claudia judges. For artistic impression, she earned five 5.9s (6.0 is a perfect score).

"Tm really happy," said Witt. Agnes

Ratarina Witt in Tokyo ever in my skating life. I'd hate to Coull.

hind here Saturday to win her competition was tight between

Witt was in third place after the compulsories and remained Witt, 19, the Olympic gold in that position overall after win-Ivanova into second place and loop, followed by a triple sal-Chin into third. ple - a toe-loop - she broke into a wide smile.

Ivanova skated a fairly solid yet hardly inspiring free pro-gram, earning marks ranging from 5.7 to 5.8 for technical merit and artistic impression.

Chin, 17, skated last and said she was "generally happy" with her performance because she "didn't feel any pressure — it all went smoothly." But she admitted she was "a little disappointed" that she had slipped from a second-place ranking to third af-ter the final event.

Anna Kondrashova of the Soviet Union was fourth and American Debi Thomas fifth, after fal-Leistner, Natalia Lebedeva of the Soviet Union, Frenchwoman Agnes Gosselin and Canadians Elizabeth Manley and Cynthia



pen Mountain.

An exasperated Peter Miller slapped his forehead after Fri-day's training run, but the next afternoon he captured his first (AP, LAT) World Cup race in three years. standings.

France, 6-8, 15-13, 2-6, 8-6, 10-8.

Lacopte, France, 44, 62, 34, 63, 64,

Second Round

New Zealand 4, Tahwan 1

(At Auckland, New Zealand)

yang-jung, Tolwan, 6-1, 6-1, Mustard and David Lawis del, Liu Chung-

China 2, Hone Kone 1

(At Belling)

Bally and Grant, def. Zhang Fan and Li Suchen, China, 14-12, 6-2, 16-4.

AMERICAN ZONE

Second Recent Colombia I, Urusuary 1 (Al Punta dal Este, Urusuary) Alvara Jordan, Colombia, del. Marcela Fi-Kppini, Urusuary, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

Diego Perez, Uruguoy, def, Luis Gonzalez, Calambia, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0,

Mexico 2, Pers 1 (At Mexico City)

Johne Izopa, Peru, 8-6, 3-6, 4-1, 3-6, 6-3.

4. Smith and Hale, def. Derek Segol and Jose robenec, Conado, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4, Bruzil 2, Vanezuela 0 (Af Coracos)

Narcos Hocevor, Brazil, del. Carlos Cio-verie 63, 14-16, 64, 64

NOMEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Secutingis Harra Mandilkova, Częchoslovekia, (4) Martina Navratilova, U.S., (1) 7-6, 6-0,

Catarina Lindqvist, Sveden, (6). del, Cath-erine Tonvier, Pronce, 6-1, 6-4. Final Mandillova del, Lindqvist, 6-3, 7-5.

WALES CONFERENCE Patrick Division

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

sio Motto, Brazil, del Alfonso Mara 6-1,

raya, Peru &3, 24, 7-5, 7-5.

ne-jung, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4,

Anstrian Helmut Höflehner was

fourth in 1:46.62. Müller, 27, who posted consistently fast times in training runs Laurie Graham capped one of the here, was clocked in 1 minute, finest weekends ever for Canadian female downhillers by winning the

> the first of two successive downhills Friday, started from well back

## WORLD CUP SKIING in the pack — 20th — but won with a clocking of 1 minute, 19.50 seconds down the 2,025-meter (6,643-

foot) course. Michela Figini was second in 1:19.89 and Swiss teammate Maria Walliser third in 1:20.28. Karen Stemmle of Canada was fourth in

"This is a real storybook ending just unreal" said Graham, 24. "I didn't know I had won at first. I was so psyched, knowing it was the last downhill of the season."

Graham, who was on the verge of retiring at the end of the last season, had the fastest interval times. "I think it was my turn—good form now."
and Canada's turn—to be lucky."
Aboses, a. 73 Graham's victory, coupled with Stemule's fourth-place finish and a 13th placing by Lisa Savijarvi, wrapped up a brilliant weekend for the Canadians. Graham and Savijarvi finished third and fourth Friday behind Walliser and Figini. The 21-year-old Stemmle's

fourth-place finish was her best downhill result of the season. She was 23d Friday and fifth the previous weekend in Vail, Colorado, where Graham was fourth. Figini, 18, concluded a brilliant downbill season. She took three

World Cup races in that discipline en route to becoming the category's runaway winner and also won the downhill title at the world championships. She holds a commanding a slalom and giant slalom speciallead in the overall World Cup

Banff's treacherous Great Divide female downhillers by winning the in 1:21.05, just a half-second ahead final women's cup downhill of the season.

Graham, who finished third in said. "It was the best race of the

Müller Wins Cup Downhill; Canadian Women Excel

Müller, whose last World Cup victories came on this same course when he posted double triumphs in 1982, trailed Alpiger by three-tenths of a second through the first and second intermediate points, but caught his teammate over the final 30 seconds of his run.

"I won the race in the last four turns," said Müller. "It was snowing at the starting gate and I had a little trouble with visibility. I made a couple of mistakes on the top, but I pushed myself. I had a fantastic line through the last four turns."

"T've finished second a lot of times this year, and it feels good to win again," he said. "I had equip-ment problems before this year, but we've worked that out and I'm in

Alpiger, a 23-year-old member of the Swiss B team who seems certain to be elevated to the top squad based on his solid results this season, said he "caught too much air on one of the jumps near the bottom - that may have been the difference. Otherwise I skied very well, certainly better than Friday."
In Friday's final training run, Alpiger crashed and bruised his left

Although Höflehner added no points to his season-leading downhill total on Saturday, he clinched the 1985 title in the discipline when his closest pursuer. Switzerland's Pirmin Zurbriggen, finished 22d.

Luxembourg's Marc Girardelli,

happy."

happy."

place finish. "I had a good feeling,

Walliser, a five-year veteran of and I thought I would win the
the cup circuit and last year's race," he said. "But I was too slow
downhill champion, flew down on the flats on top, I lost a second

was 21st in 1:48.12.

ASPEN, Colorado — Swiss veteran Peter Miller ended a three-year victory drought here Saturday by winning a World Cup downhill race in course-record time on Asparation of the saturday was third in 1:46.58, and Anstrian Helmut Höflelmer was a second solution. The Associated Press and Second solution of the Saturday of the Second solution of the Saturday of the Second solution of the Second solut



## McCrory Retains WBC Crown

Milton McCrory, landing a left to the head, above, retained his World Boxing Council welterweight title Saturday night in Paris with a 12-round verdict over outclassed fellow American Pedro Vilella. The judges scored ist, scored his first points of the it 118-112, 120-112 and 120-113 for McCrory, who raised his record to 26season in downhill with a ninth- 0-1. Vilella lost for the first time as a pro; he has won 18 and drawn once.

#### ing's Basket Beats 76ers for Knicks 105; Golden State 118, Phoenix sists in 52 minutes of playing time.

W YORK - The New York s don't win often, and when lo it's almost always because rd King has done a little

: National Basketball Associ--s scoring leader put in a rei with three seconds left in the

**NBA FOCUS** he Philadelphia 76ers. rit with injuries, the Knicks free throws to make it 120-120.

115; Denver 126, Indiana 116, and diana 105, and Milwaukee 127,

Kansas City 114. The Knicks just missed winning in regulation and again in the first d overtime here Saturday to overtime. But with five seconds left he Knicks a 131-129 victory in regulation, the 76ers' Andrew Toney sank a three-point basket to shot ended a five-game New tie it 111-111. And with 12 seconds Josing streak. Before their en- left in the first five-minute extra ont line --- except for King - session, Maurice Cheeks sank two

expected to be one of the It appeared Philadelphia had 's better teams. Instead, it has staved off defeat again when Julius their best efforts just to stay Erving tied the second overtime by making two free throws with 12 this one, New York needed a seconds left. The Knicks, knowing int performance from King, the 76ers would converge on King, o needed rookie center Ken set up Rory Sparrow to take the ster to outscore Moses Ma- shot as time was running out. Sparrow missed, but King came up with where Saturday it was De- the rebound in the lane and his 115, Atlanta 113; Seattle 93, short jumper was the game-winner. ington 92; Houston 123, San Along with his 42 points, King finno 117; Utah 111, Chicago ished with 10 rebounds and 13 as-

STON — Pittsburgh had in its drive for the playoffs. enguin Coach Bob Berry that Saturday's 6-5 overtime

**NHL FOCUS** 

over the Bruins at Boston n will start his team's motor struggled the last month

their and maybe it's coming in a winning that's go-give us some life," he said. sburgh, 3-15-1 in its previous tional Hockey League games, ned unbeaten in overtime this when Wayne Babych scored cond goal 1:06 into the extra 2. The victory kept Pitts-tied with New Jersey for fifth in the Patrick Division.

where Saturday it was New 8, Detroit 5; Minnesota 4, us 1; the New York Island-

ers 4, Toronto 2; Montreal 4, Hartford 3, the New York Rangers 3, Edmonton 3, and Quebec 2, Calgary 2. On Friday it was Buffalo 7, Chicago 2; Philadelphia 4, Wash-

and Vancouver 4, Los Angeles 3. Boston outshot Pittsburgh, 44-28, but Penguin goalie Brian Ford, playing only his third game of the ason, was outstanding. "We got a little careless," said Boston Coach Harry Sinden. "I think the story of the game was the good goalkeeping they got." Ford had allowed 11 goals in his first two games this

On the winning play, John Chabot stopped an attempted clearing pass by Boston defenseman Ray Bourque and fed Gary Rissling on the left side of the Bruin 200e. Rissling then passed to Babych, racing down the middle, and Babych beat Pete Pecters with a 20footer for his 16th goal of the sea-

## nguins Buoy Playoff Hopes Edging Bruins in Overtime

ington 2; Winnipeg 6, Quebec 3,



It was the 12th time King has the Los Angeles Lakers 133, Cleve-topped the 40-point mark this sealand 106. On Friday it was Boston son. "In chutch situations, I'm sup-133, Dallas 122; Portland 128, New posed to deliver and I usually do," Jersey 110; Philadelphia 128, Seat-tle 114; Chicago 117, the Los Ange-tles Clippers 101; Houston 125, In-les Clippers 101; Houston 125, In-

SCOREBOARD

Tennis

## **Davis Cup Results**

WORLD GROUP First Round
United States S. Jopan B
(At Kyota, Jopan B
(At Kyota, Jopan)
Ken Floch and Robert Seause, U.S., def.
Bisseyott Nishle and Shunigh! Sakamata, Jo-

pan 62 63, 61. Agros Krickstein, U.S., def. Kooru Morryama, Jopan 6-1, 6-1, Eliot Tellscher, U.S., del. Shuzo Shirgishi.

Ternes Smid, Czechostovokie, def. Ale der Sverev. U.S.S.R., 63, 64, 63. dv Mecir, Czec Nurseau Metr, Lacrossychol, del. Kon-startin Popoyev, U.S.S.R., 4-4, 6-3, 9-7. Tverev and Sergel Leonyuk del. Smid and Pimek, 3-4, 4-6, 11-9, 8-6, 7-5. Medir def, Zverev, 6-3, 8-6, 6-6, 8-6, Puscyev def, Libor Pimek, Czechosk

8-4, 6-2

India 3, Italy 2

(Af Colcurtia, India)

Vilay Amethral, India, def. Claudio Panatro, Italy, 6-1, 6-4, 5-7, 3-4, 6-1.

Panatra and Gianni Oclasso def. Anossi Ametiral and Sashi Menon, India, 6-3, 6-3, 9-7.

Vitay Ametiral, India, def. Francesca Concellotti, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 8-4.

Panatra def. Romesh Krishnan, India, 6-8, 6-4, West Germany 3, Soois 1

(4-1),

West Germany 3, Spale 1

(At Sindelfingen, West Germany)

Alchoel Westphol, West Germany, del. Ser
slo Casol, South, 184, 4-3, 4-5-4, 4-4.

Borts Becker, West Germany, del. Juan

Aguitera, Spoin, 4-3, 4-4, 4-4.

Casol del. Becker, 6-4, 1-4, 7-5.

Racker and Andreas August del. Casolicand

Bocker and Andreas Mourey del. Cosols and Emilio Sonchez, 46, 63, 64, 63, 64, 84stydie 2, Yegoslavia 1
(At Solit, Yusoslavia 1
(At Solit, Yusoslavia 1
Poul McNames, Austrolia, del. Marko Ostola, Yugoslavia, 34, 104, 64, 64.
Siobadan Zhvalinovic, Yugoslavia, del. Pat Cash Australia, 75, 57, 104, 64.
Cash del. Ostola, 62, 64, 64.
John Frizpereld and Cash del. Siobadan Zhvalinovic and Garan Prole. Yesoslavia 24.

#### **European Soccer**

ENGLISK FIRST DIVISION try 3. Queen's Park Rangers 0 and 8, Arsenai 8 standings: Everton 56: Tota

54; Monchester, Southompton 46; Arsenci 47; Sheffield Wedne ion 49; Liverpos ham 46; Chelsea 41; Astoo Villa, Norwich 38;

hom 46; Chelsen 41; Asian Villo, Norwich 38; Newcosite 37; Leicaster 36; West Bram. Queens Portk Rongers 35; West Hom 32; Coventry 31; Wolfford, Sunderland 30; Inswich, Lutan 25; Stake 12.

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION Schoffe 1, Kaiserslouters 1
Schoffe 1, Kaiserslouters 1
Stattgert 5, Bayer Levelingen 2
Cologne 0, Sayern Munich 2
Bacham 4, Barnella 1, Werder Bremen 1
Eintracht Frankfurt 2, Elstracht Branswick 0
Fortuna Dosseldorf 1, Arminia Bielefeld 1
Barussia Mösnichen 1, Bayer Leverkusen 1
Homburs 0, Kerlistruks 6
Points Samsdiags; Bayern Munich 31; Homburg B, Kerlistruhe 9
Points Standings: Bayern Munich 31;
Werder Bremen 28; Bayer Uerdingen 25; Borussia Assenchengladboch, Cologne 24; Skrifgart 21; Homburg, Weldhof Modnheim, Bochura, Eintracht Frankfurt 22; Scholika,
Keiserslauhern 20; Bayer Leverkusen 19;
Forhus Düssalderi 18; Arminic Bilefeld,
Eintracht Brussanick, Kortsrute M; Barussia

#### Transition

American Latiyus

CALIFORNIA—Signed Dick Schoffeld, inkinner, cutcher. CLEVELAND—Normed Joe Kielin vice president-baseball operations. Signed Steve Forr, pitcher, and Cormen Costilla, outfield-TORONTO-Signed Dave Sileb, pitcher, to 11-year contract. Mallonal League CINCINNATI-Signed Jay Tibbs, John Franco and Fred Toliver, pitchers to one-

National Hackey League LEAGUE—Suppended Jim Kvie, defense-men of Winnipes, for five games for a punch-ing incident in a Feb. 27 suppe against Pitts-

year contracts. ST. LOUIS—Signed Tom Herr, second base-

ALFRED—Amounced their Sum Sonders, feetball coach, resigned to became an essistant coch of the Teronto Argensylis of the Concollan Football Leases. Named Jim Mar-

## World Cup Skiing

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
(Friday of Banti, Alberta)

1. Alaria Wolliser, Switzerland, 1:21.05,

2. Alichein Floini, Switzerland, 1:21.05,

3. Lourie Graham, Canada, 1:21.05,

4. Litea Savilarvi, Canada, 1:2201,

5. Kahrin Guhenschin, Austria, 1:72 Ecsador 1, Argentino 1 (Al Buenos Aires) Andres Gomez, Ecuador, def. Jose Luis Cierc, Argentino, 44, 64, 13-11, 63. Lest, Argenton, 46, 64, 13-11, 63.
Abrith Julie, Arpentino, def. Raul Viver,
Ecuador, 64, 57, 57, 62, 63.
Paragony 2, Frênce 1
(Af Asuncion, Paragony)
Victor Pecci, Paragony, def. Yamiick Nogli,

A. Arione Ehrof, Switzerland, 1:2248. 12. Cindy Oak, U.S., 1:22.98.

14. Cloudine Emonet, France, and Morina Kiehl, West Germany 1:22.02. WOMEN'S DOWNHILL (Saturday et Benff) 1. Gratem, 1:19-50. 2. Fisial, 1:19-89. Walliser, 1:20.28. Stemmie, Conada, 1:20,85. 10s. Switzerland, 1:20,98 4. Karen Stehmie, Condad. 1;20,9. 5. Zoe House, Switzerland, 1;20,98. 6. Emphet, 1;21,06. 7. Oerill, 1;21,06. 9. Debbie Armstrons, U.S., 1;21,11. 9. Klatil, 1;21,14.

hains and Huana-jung, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4,
Lewis def. Wu, 6-1, 6-2,
Liu def. Skrapson, 6-4, 6-0, 3-4 (ref.).
Philippines 3: Thailand 6
(At Banakok)
Rad Raffoel, Philippines, def. Charosuchol
Traillianan, Thailand, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1,
Felix Barriegins, Philippines, def. Nappadal Sricharosen, Thailand, 7-3, 12-10, 4-4, 6-1,
Barriegins and Raymbound Suarez, Philippines, def. Vitaya Samrel and Samchai Phukasw, Thailand, 6-2, 1-4, 4-4, 6-2,
China 2, Hose Kose 1 Figure 1:21.25. Figure 1:21.25. Charvotovo, 1:21.2 Ehrot. 1:21.42. Sayijarvi, 1:21.45. Heigi Wiesler, West l Heigi Wiesler, West ( K. Austria 1:21.59. WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS . Fighti, 254 points. You Wet, Chino, def. Mark Balley, Hong Kona, 9-7, 6-1, 6-2. Xie Zhoa, China, def. Colla Grant, Hong Kona, 3-4, 6-9, 6-9, 6-2.

J. Oertil 196. 4 Klehi 198. Kirchier, 154 . Eriko Hess, Switzerland, 145. J. Bilanco Fernandez Ochoo, Spain, 108. J. Tomara McKinney, U.S., 107, 8. Hons, 182. FINAL DOWNHILL STANDII 1. Fisini, 115 points. 2. Walliser, 81. Oeriil 76. Kirchier, 71.

Kiehi, 41. Ehrat, 45. Fernando Perez Pascel and Leonardo Lu-valle, Mexico, def. Fernando Maynetto and MER'S DOWNHILLL (Al Amen, Colorado)

Peter Müller, Switzerland, 1:4574.

Karf Alejber, Switzerland, 1:4591.

Sepp Wildpruber, West Germany /1:46.

Helmus Höffehner, Austria, 1:44,62.

Brunn Kernes, Switzerland, and Fra Canada 2, Constrowedth Caribbean 1
(At Chicoutimi, Quebec)
Martin Wastenbolme, Carado, del. Roper
Smith, Commonwedth Caribbean, 6-4,9-7,6-1
Sisphane Bonseou, Canado, del. Robert
Hale, Commonwedth Caribbean, 7-9, 7-5, 6-3 5. Bruno Kernen, Swi er, Switzertond, 1:46.63, 7. Rudotf Huber, Austria, 1:46.75.

> t. Silvano Meli, Switzerland, 1:44.95.
>
> 9. Marc Girandelli, Lusambours, 1:44.96.
>
> 1. Peter Wirnsberger, Austrio, 1:47.90.
>
> 1. Todd Breeker, Canada, 1:47.92.
>
> 2. Michael Moly, Haly, 1:47.20.
>
> 3. Antos Steiner, Austria, 1:47.48.
>
> 5. Doug Lewis, U.S., 1:47.53.
>
> MEBES OVERALL, STANDINGS
>
> 1. Girandelli, 247 polytis. iranielii. 207 points. I. Girardelli, 217 points.
> 2. Zurbrigsen 207.
> 3. Andreus Wennet, Liechtensfein, 172.
> 4. Millier 142.
> 5. Heitzer 13a.
> 6. Thomas Borgier, Switzerland, 124.
> 7. Ingernor Stemmark, Sweden, 115.
> 8. Höffetner 113.
> 9. Wirnsberger 111.
> 1. Albiger 180.

#### **Basketball** National Basketball Association Standings

| Description | Standings | Description | Standings | Description | Standings | Description | Standings | Standing BASTERN CONFERENCE 24 29 31 39—114 (Woolridge 16). Assists: sphile 30 41 22 25—128 12); Chicago 23 (Woolri te 7-10 11-13 25, Cheeks 10-13 00 20; Houston

LA. Cilepers
Chicago 30 28 22 27—117
Woolridge 12-17 4-5 28, Jordan 7-13 11-14 25;
Smith B-17 7-8 22, Nilson 6-14 2-5 16, Rebennds:
LA. Cilepers 55 (Case, Donaldson 8); Chicago 56 (Woolridge, Oldman 9), Assists: LA. Cilepers 14 (M. Johnson 9); Chicago 30 (Jordan 7), Kassas City 28 36 25 31—114
Allegation 38 22 23 3—114
Allegation 38 22 23 3—124 30 34 A69 15% 30 34 A69 15% 27 37 A22 18% 22 41 349 23 17 46 270 28

FRIDAY'S RESULTS 22 49 32 34—129 24 22 27 55—119

#### **Football**

USFL Standings

Konsos City

L.A. Lakers

-30, . 0 .500 . 1 0 .500 0 2 1 .167 . 0 0 3 0 .000 2. WESTERN CONFERED 2. 2 0 " Artzona

#### Baseball

**Exhibition Scores** Toronto 7, Chicogo While Sox 1 Defroit 7, Boston 2 Montreal 4, Atlanto 0 Minnesoto 4, Houston 1 Cleveland 5, Son Francisco 4

Nilan (18), Chellas 2 (8), Monday (17): Dineen 2 (19). MacDermid (3). Shois on god: Hartford (on Penney) 9-49-24: Manireal (on Liut) 8-3-8-19.

| 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1 | 1 2-1

25 38 397 18½ Sobers 10-17 4-4 26, SRoma 7-13 10-10 24. Re25 38 397 18½ Sobers 10-17 4-4 26, SRoma 7-13 10-10 24. Re19 44 302 20½ shior 40 (Antione 12). Assists: Scottile 29 
NFERENCE (Sobers 16); Philodelphic 32 (Cheeks 11).

LA. Coppers 28 21 28 28—381

Moncrief 9-15-7 25, Cummings 17-19 1-4 23; Moncrief 9-15-7 25, Custiming 3 11-19 1-4 23; Woodson 10-17 3-42, Thorne 7-10-4 41 8, Theus 7-15-4-4 18, Rebounds: Konstex City 34 (Otherdins 7); Allwootste 51 (Lister 12), Assists: Konstex City 26 (Theus 6); Allwootste 9 (Moncrief 9).

| Indiano | 22 34 27 23—145 | Indiano | 22 34 37 23—145 | Houston | 37 24 34 38—125 | Hollins 9-13-5-7 23. Okajawan 9-15-4-7 22; Sthemovich 7-15-7-7 24; Stansbury 7-10 3-5 77. Reberendis: Indiano 53 (Sitpamovich 10): Houston 25 (Okajawan 17), Assistis: Indiano 24 (Sitemovich 4), Houston 27 (Holling 6) (Stippmovich 4): Houston 33 (Hollins 6).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS Philodelobia 34 19 23 35 9 9—129 New York 29 33 31 27 9 13—131 Kins 13-25 14-23 42, Bernister 18-12 4-5 24; Ervins 9-17 19-12 28. Berkins 5-9 12-16 22, Re-bounds: Philodelphio 68 (Molone 21); New York 56 (Kins 10). Assists: Philodelphio 23 (Charles, Exploy 5): New York 34 (Postores

CONFERENCE TOURNAMENTS ATLANTIC COAST First Round semmaa Georgia Tech 75, Duke 64

Semifladis Rutgers 72, Duquesne 53 Temple 62, St. Joseph's 61 pers 51 BIG EAST

wa St. 71 **ECAC SOUTH** 

BIG EIGHT

Novy 89, William & Mary El Richmond 77, George Mason Novy 85. Richmond 76 ECAC DIVISION III New England Regions Conn. & Mass.-Boston 50

> METRO Semilinois St. 98. Florida St. 84. OT MINAMERICAL

Onlo U. 57, Kent St. 55 mi, Ohio 64 Wichito St. 84. Tulso E2 MID-CONTINENT

MIDWESTERN CITY Lovelo, III. 65, Xeyler, Ohio 41

Alssouri St. 79, Chaveh

MID-BASTERN

son 10-17 0-1 28; Mitchell 17-33 5-8 39, Gilmors 11-1812-1735. Rebounds: Houston 46 (McCray 11); San Antonio 66 (Gilmore 14). Assists: Houston 31 (Heilites 7); San Antonio 38 (Moore

Phoemix 21 29 24 21—115 Short 16-26 12-14 44. Floyd 7-18 4-5 18; Adams

Washington 22 27 14 25— 72 Chambers 9-22 11-15 29, Wood 8-16 3-4 20; Motone 13-22 5-6 31, Williams 9-24 6-7 24, Re-bounds: Seattle 57 (Chambers 14); Washing-ton 47 (Jones, Robinson 11). Assists: Seattle 16 English 11-21 1-1 23, Nott 7-11 8-9 22; The

L.A. Lakers Scott 11-17 2-226 McAdox 7-105-5 19; Hinson 1-1045 18. Turpin 7-1146 16. Anderson 5-106-6 14. Rebounds: Clevelland 54 (Turpin 11); LA Lokers 64 (Rombis 10). Assists: Cleveland 23 (Bagley 6); LA Lokers 46 (Johnson 13).

#### Selected U.S. College Scores

III. 89. Oral Roberts 83 PACIFIC COAST ATHELTIC ton St. 56. Fresno St. 54 Nev.-Las Vegas 79, Fullerton St. 61 SOUTHEASTER Alebama 74, Georgio 53 Auburn 43, Fiorida 42 Chempionali Auburn 53, Alebama 49, OT ATLANTIC 10

SOUTHWEST First Reced (Arkeness 64, Texas 46 50. Methodist 84, Neston 72 Texas A&M 54, Texas Christian 52 Texas Tech 83, Boylor 76 Texas Tach 72 Texas A&M 63 SOUTHWESTERN ATHLETIC

Alcorn St. 58. Texas Southern 56 Texas-El Poso 82, Utah 73, 01 Son Diego St. 67, Texas-El Paso 81

NCAA DIVISION II REGIONALS ومنا يعلي: C.W. Post 71, Phile. Textile 68 Composition: Afficerville 96. Collifornia, Pa. 86 New Explant
Semiliants
Semiliants
American Intl. 45. Bertiev 49
5. Dokota St. 73. Gamen, Pa. 84
Sooth

ushin: Jacksonville St.76, Tamon 61 FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Columbia 54 Princeton 40 SATURDAY'S RESULTS Columbia 78, Penn 65, OT New Orleans 70, Pan American & "Illinois R2. Minnesoto SA More Dame St. Daylon 72, 201

Ohio St. 90. Michigan St. 79 Purdue 60, towa 54 Wisconsin 61, North PAR WEST

Arizono 68. Arizono St. 43 California 67, Washington Oregon St. 60. Southern Col 58, OT UCLA 72, Oregon 69 ngiàn 67, Stanford 47

ick Smith, right, and Washington's Scott Stevens were felled by this first-period run-in Friday, but Smith went record a goal and an assist in a 4-2 Philadelphia victory eft the two teams tied atop the NHL's Patrick Division.

## Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

Ruff 2 (7), Femyves (1), Cyr (18); B. Murray (4), T. Murray (21), Shots aroset; Chicago (on Sourse) 4-10-13—27; Buffolo (on Bonnermon, Clifford) 11-12-8—31, Winnipes 8 4 2-4
Howerchuk (41), MacLean (35), Abillen (29), Shem (26), Bouchman 2 (27); Goulet (44),
A. Steshor (34), Polement (15), Shots as goal:
Guebec Con Harward) 11-7-6-24; Winnipes 76 240 187 75 275 242 44 242 227 Washington
Solsole (28), Smith (15), Croven (21), Howe
(77); Goriner (42), Stevens (19), Stats on
soul: Philadelphia (on Riggin) 14-11-7—32; CAMPBELL CONFERENCE Woshinsten (on Lindbergh) 12-6-15-33. Los Anteies 1 2 6-3 2012 17 75 252 Los Anteses

Vascover (1), MacAdam (12), Sundstrom
(22), Tomit (31); Toylor (35), Hakanston (10),
Smith (19), Seels on yeal; Los Angeles (on
Caprice) 8-16-7-01; Vancouver (on Eliai) 15-

SATURDAY'S RESULTS picw Jersey 0 4 4-6 petroit 3 1 1-5 Verbeek 2 (14), Lever (9), Brideman (19), Sollimon (20), Ludvin (11), Minster (12) vercesk 2 (MJ. Lever (9), Bridemen (19), Sollimen (29), Ludvis (11), Missins (15), Ad-ouss (8): Ocrodnick 2 (46) Foster (13), Kisle (17), Kocur (1), Shets at good: New Jersey (on: Sheton) 8-14-12—34; Detroit (on Resch) 13-11-4-30.

Bester 2 1 5-5
Lernieux (32), Babvch 2 (16), Bullard (25),
Hannon 2 (3); Reid (10), Bourque (14), Garing
(12), Sfeigher (6), Alddieton (23), Shots on
goal; Pittsburch (on Penters) 2-14-10-1-25;
Boston (on Ford) 13-19-12-0-44.
St. Louis 9 0 1-1
Minnepote 2 1 1-4
Ciccorrelli 2 (13), Moruk (16), Berglund (6);
Anderson (8), Shots on goal; St. Louis (on
Maioche) 14-8-31; Minnesota (on Millen)
70-2-24-9-31; Minnesota (on Millen)

0 4 4-8 3 7 1-5

Quebec 8 1 1 6-2 Calgary 8 1 1 6-2 Hunter (16), Ashton (27); Bourgaots (2), E. Papilinski (15), Sheta op goal; Quebec (on Le-SW

#in) 12-18-73—34; Calsary (an Sevieny) 9

## If Not the President, Who?

WASHINGTON — To the Ramparts!" writes Ethel Hubbard of Williston Park, New York. "President Reagan, in his Inaugural Address, said, 'If not us, who?" For shame. He should have

said. 'If not we, who?' "
From Richard Hall at the Lovett School in Atlanta comes this dismayed reaction: "My colleagues and I spend a good bit of energy attending to details such as pronoun case and agreement in stu-dents' writing. It bothers me to see such a crass error coming from the president on such an important oc-casion and, further, to find no one calling him to task on it."

The president's rhetorical question, which he has been asking since his California governor days, involves an error in case.

People hung up on Latin and Greek are case-hardened. You will hear them throwing around words like ablative, vocative, dative, nominative and genitive as if they still meant something to modern En-glish. They do not. I don't want to be accusative, but the case for case in the language we speak today is limited. Useful, but limited, to be defended in a narrow area.

Grammatical case is the relationship between classes of words to indicate their functions in a sentence. When the two cases get to-gether, you have clear relationships: I hit her. We clobbered him. They sued us. When the two cases branch out to impose their ownership or lust to be possessed, they relate to the possessive case: I got mine. He's got his. They got their or

theirs. Who got whose. Let's play a little game to show how happy we can all be when we stick within our case-assigned relationships: subjective gets possessive for the objective. Here goes: I got mine for me. We got ours for us. He or she got his or hers for him or her. They got theirs for them. Who got whose for whom.

That is the state of relationships in the perfect world, with every word knowing its case the way Victorians knew their places. Now that we have steeped ourselves in the meaning of case and accepted its simple and orderly scheme, I have troubling news: We live in an im-

One of the linguistic problems of the real world stems from our tendency to take verbal shortcuts. We

the listener to fill in the valleys. When we speak or write and omit words that we expect to be understood, we are engaging in elliptical construction, and that's where much of the confusion about case takes

Take, for example, the president's catchy question: "If not us, who?" Let's assume he meant "If we do not make the hard decision, then who will?" In that case (using case in two meanings), what he meant to say was "If not we, who?"

But wait. What if his elliptical construction were built this way: "If hard decisions are not made by us, then by whom will they be made?" In that case, he meant "If not us, whom?"

The trick is to be consistent within the case: If he goes subjective, it should be we/who; if he goes objective, it should be us/whom.

"The president's question represents a clear failure in pronouncase agreement," charges Hall. He is correct; Reagan, to agree with himself, should have said either, "If not we, who?" or "If not us.

In the real world, case has been taking a bit of a buffeting in the last couple of generations. Today it is pedantry to insist on the subjective case (I, he, we) when the objective case falls more naturally on the ear. The English teacher who hears such permissiveness from a language maven need not be dismayed: "Us Tareyton smokers" and "them guys" still sound as unschooled as "Me Tarzan, you Jane," and "between you and I" is still incorrect. Their students should be taught why such constructions make the speakers appear to be straining to be members of the underworld or

or illiterate. Put me down for quiet toleration of case-crossing in formal writing, open condonement in speech. When it comes to usage, President Reagan was fully aware that, even in an inaugural address, the formal "If not we, who?" or "If not us, whom?" would have seemed laughably stilted. He chose the comfortable "If not us, who?" which is why, in this matter, the legion of the rampart-dwellers would do well to get off his case.

make writers seem condescending

New York Times Service

## The Heir Apparent to Doctor Spock

By Glenn Collins New York Times Service SEATTLE—He makes it clear right away that he hates being called "the new Dr. Spock." Dr. Michael B. Rothenberg under-stands why some people might want to call him that. He trained as a pediatrician and a psychiatrist, just as Dr. Benjamin Spock did. He is also an outspoken chil-

dren's advocate and peace activist. And, ultimately, he will become the sole author of Spock's classic book "Baby and Child "But I am not the new Dr. Spock," Rothenberg said, stirring smoldering logs in his living-room fireplace to take the chill off a dank Puget Sound morning. "I'm still the same old Dr. Roth-

getting older by the minute." Maybe so, but if Rothenberg, 58, radiates one quality, it is boyish enthusiasm. He loves babies. He loves the idea of stepping up to a national soapbox. He loves his new young wife. He is exuber-ant about the literary challenge

enberg." He smiled. "And I'm

awaiting him. His task is to guide the fate of one of the best-selling books in history, "ensuring that it be kept medically up-to-date, making sure that it continues to speak directly and simply to parents," Rothenberg said. A professor of pediatrics and psychiatry at the University of Washington School of Medicine, he is on the staff of Children's Orthopedic Hospital and Medical Center in Seattle.

"Perhaps the best word for my role is 'stewardship,' " he added. "Not unlike a living organism, the book must grow and develop

Since June 1946, 30 million copies have been printed in 38 languages. The book is now titled "Dr. Spock's Baby and Child Care" (Pocket Books, \$4.95), and carries Spock's byline over Rothenberg's. They reworked more than half the 741-page book, which had gone since 1976 without a major revision. A hard-cover edition will be published this month by E. P. Dutton.

"Dr. Rothenberg and I see eyeto-eye in virtually all respects." wrote Spock in a new introduction. "As I neared my 80th birthday, I realized this revision of



Dr. Michael B. Rothenberg with Terren Buchan.

ing to Seattle in 1967, they had

A charter member of the Com-

mittee for a Sane Nuclear Policy

and Physicians for Social Re-

sponsibility, Rothenberg "was

weaned on the bottle of social

conscience by my mother during the Depression" while growing

up in Brookline, a Boston suburb.
"In those days," he said of his

mother, "she might best be de-

scribed as a 'parlor pink' — her radicalism was confined to our

parlor. She was very intense

She was also frequently ill. "At the age of 5 I would tell anyone

who asked that I wanted to be a

doctor so I could cure my mother

As a Harvard undergraduate

after World War II, he was "noto-

rious," he said, for helping issue a

report "blasting the quota sys-

tems of Ivy League universities for discriminating against Jews, blacks, Catholics, women — any-one who wasn't a WASP." After

graduation in 1948, he was reject-

ed by 19 medical schools - pri-

marily because of his activism, he

of her migraine headaches."

"peripheral" contact, he

'Baby and Child Care' might be my last chance to work closely with a successor and insure a smooth transition."

Spock, now 81, had considered nine people for the job — he has declined to reveal their names and when he chose the Seattle pediatrician "it was as if God had called and was giving you an opportunity to rewrite the Bible." Rothenberg said.

He had seen little of Spock since the 1950s. As a 28-year-old pediatric resident in Cleveland at Western Reserve University School of Medicine, as it was then called, Rothenberg met Spock in 1955 when he came there to teach. Spock became his mentor. suggesting that Rothenberg train as a psychiatrist at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in

There, Rothenberg became a pioneer in the medical movement to treat children not as isolated hospital patients but in the context of their families and communities. Much of his career has been spent caring for dying chil-dren and training hospital staffs to be sensitive to their needs. Although Rothenberg saw his mentor at peace rallies after mov-

New York.

Rothenberg has been a tireless crusader for children. "These are

bad, bad times for children and families," he said, charging that the Reagan administration had "cut to ribbons the programs that help women and children" while favoring plans like the "Star Wars" defense system — "which is not feasible won't work and is not feasible, won't work and will bankrupt our country." Like Spock, he believes that "the reatest single threat to children and families in the world today is the threat of nuclear war."

The 18-month collaboration that resulted in the Spock book's fourth major revision was carried out by letter and telephone, and "was a wonderful private tutorial from Ben Spock," Rothenberg said. He said his wife of two years, Jo, "played a critical role" in his revision of the book. Jo Rothenberg, 31, is a freelance editor and writer. They live in a modest but handsomely restored 77-year-old house near the university. He has three sons, aged 32, 26 and 19, from his first mariage. Spock's first wife, Jane Cheney

Spock, charged in a 1976 New York Times interview that her husband had not given her proper credit for helping him with the book. In the revision that appeared that year, Spock added a page acknowledging her contribution; it also appears in the new

Jo Rothenberg, asked if she sympathized with the first Mrs. Spock, said: "I prefer not to be quoted, because I'm a very private person."

Rothenberg is contractually bound to update the book every six to eight years, he said. "If I live long enough to carry out the terms of the contract, by the age of 75, when I bow out, I'll have helped to train someone to carry the book forward." The arrangement will accord him what he said was "a small percent" of Spock's royalties: "It's not going to make me rich."

And what will happen when the book comes out under his name? "No one knows," Rothenberg said, but he does not believe that the unique conjunction of Spock's book and the baby-boom of the 1940s and 1950s can be repeated. "But," he said, "I think I can carry the book forward the way Ben meant it to be - without being the new Dr. Spock."

The Wooden-Shoe Flap use of domestically grown wood from the 8 percent to 25 percent by

The second secon

DRUNEN POSTCARD

By Barbara Walton

The Associated Press

"Wooden shoes and windmills are mighty big image-builders in Holland," said Jos Gevers of the Dutch Association of Wooden Shoe Makers. "Everyone in the

world knows our clogs, and for this reason alone we must fight for our

wooden shoes are still widely

used in the Netherlands, especially by gardeners working in muddy soil. They also are sold to tourists

Gevers charged that the govern-ment's proposal to cut down the poplar trees does not include ade-

quate plans to replace them. The

proposal is part of a reforestation

program that would diversify the kinds of trees that are grown in the

when the replanting will take place and how they will finance it," Gevers said at his home in Drunen.

"If they harvest without replanting

immediately, there will be a gap in the supply of wood and that will

He said any major delay in re-planting could force manufacturers to import timber, which he said would double the price of the soft-

wood shoes, currently about 25

as well close our industry," said

Gevers, a retired businessman who

acts as secretary of the association

and self-appointed promoter of the

He dismissed Gevers's fears, and

said that, although no definitive replanting schedule had been set,

the government did plan to plant

an equal number of new poplars as

"Then, I am afraid, we can just

guilders (about \$6.50) a pair.

The government avoids saying

shoes are made.

as sonvenirs.

2000, according to the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry.

About 8 percent of the Netherlands is forest. The government proposes adding more than 37,050 DRUNEN, Netherlands — Dutch people who make traditional wooden shoes are worried about the future of their craft because of a government proposal to chop down 60 percent of the na-tion's poplar trees, from which the

acres (15,000 hectares) to wood cul-tivation on public lands.

Poplar is the wood overwhelmingly preferred by the wooden shoe industry because it is light and workable.

With a yearly turnover of about \$13 million, the industry's 350 or so artisans produce about three mil-lion pairs a year. Most of the artisans operate automatic gouging machines, which turn a block of wood into a wooden shoe in a few minutes. Some of the craftsmen, however, still make the shoes by

hand, with special chisels.

For at least 500 years. Dutch farmers and workmen have worn wooden shoes because of the mud and the chill in the Netherlands, a nation of man-made canals. The shoes are still routinely worn by many of Dutch gardeners.

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Wooden shoes do not restrict your feet, they breathe and thush reduce foot perspiration," saiof Gevers. "The wood keeps the foot, warm in the winter and cool in this. summer, and they are so easy ke walk out of at the back door.

"Rubber boots," he added, "a:, a hell of a thing to get off your feeto and they make problems with your wife when you go walking through the house and make the whole! thing muddy."

#### David Essex Plans **Bounty' Musical**

The Associated Press

National Forestry Service, confirmed plans to fell poplars now standing in an attempt to vary the types of trees in Dutch forests, which are used for recreational arms. T ONDON - David Essex, who

Essex, who wrote the music for the £1-million (about \$1.06-million) production, will play Fletcher Christian opposite Frank Finlay 25. Captain Bligh.
Glynn Christian, a descendant of

the old ones are cut down.

The long-term reforestation proposal is part of a plan to increase

Fetcher Christian, approved of the project and gave Essex a copper nail from the Bounty.

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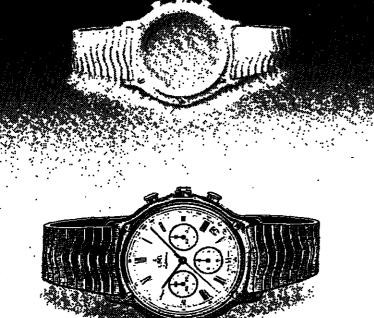
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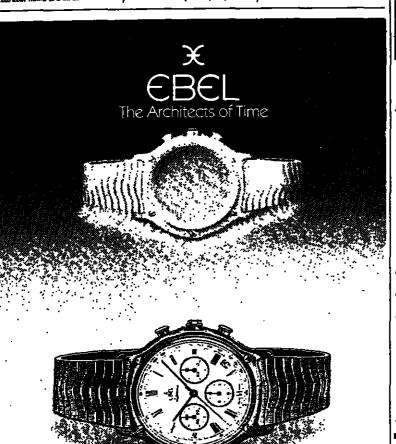
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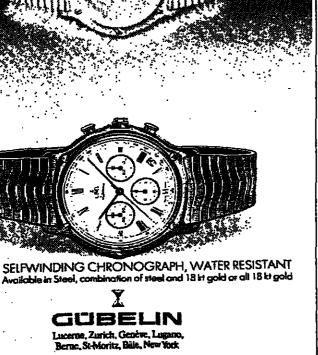
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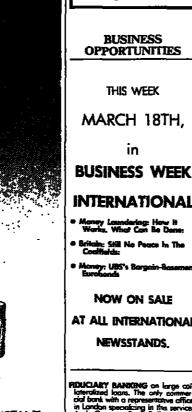












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